REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,526.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander C. M. H Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		June.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
,, Carwar	10	,, Mutulipatam	25
,, Naraket	14	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Alleppey	14	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Coringa	27
,, Colombo	17	,, Negapatam	28
,, Negapatam	20	,, False Point	28
,, Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer by each of the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. Frankl, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		June.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Mahomerah	26
,, Gwader	13	,, Fao	26
,, Jask	15	,, Bushire	28
,, Bunder Abbas	16	,, Bahrein	29
,, Linga	2	,, Kurrachee	July 2
,, Bushire	2	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Fao	27	,, Muscat	6
,, Mahomerah	11	,, Kurrachee	11
Arrives BUSREH	23	Arrives BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. Frankl, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. [illegible], 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. [illegible] despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th June [illegible]

[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible]MUNICATION WITH ITALY [illegible]A SUEZ CANAL.

[illegible]TALIAN STEAM NAVI[illegible]GATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. [illegible]TTINO & Co., GENOA.

[illegible]ULAR STEAMERS LEAVE [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st

[illegible]SUNDAY, 1st Oct[illegible]

[illegible]ls Company have large First and Second [illegible]ccommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a [illegible] on board;

[illegible] exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,

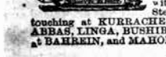
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.



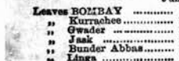
THE S. S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on the 8th June for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.



THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Simmons, to be despatched as above, having accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450. SECOND CLASS ,, 300.

For further particulars apply to

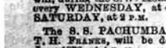
W. NICOL & Co., or GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL, ,, 2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	400	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

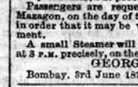
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

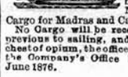
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2777	424	22d April.	29th April.	8th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2373	493	17th June.	24th June.	19th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passage and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	
First Class	Rs. 500
Suez	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

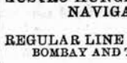
For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer TREBE, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.		Deck with food.	
To Trieste	£40	0	£18	0
To Port Said	£30	0	£13	2
To Suez	£28	0	£12	5
To Aden	£17	0	£ 6	12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The NEXT STEAMER will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th AUGUST 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable [illegible] some, carved blackwood household furniture, plate [illegible] and porcelain wares, a mahogany semigrand piano [illegible] Collard and Collard, an English-built light open carr[illegible] strong made office shigram ; books, garden fountain, [illegible] choice plants, &c., at the Municipal Workshop, Esplanade, opposite the Crawford Market.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of G. Macdonald, Esq., the same comprises, fine pattern and cut glassware, handsome white and blue bord[illegible]red dinner, white, red and gold richly painted and white and red bordered breakfast services, electro-plated table spoons and forks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, ice pitcher, water jug, cruet stand, pickle and cigar frames, breakfast cruet, sardine dish, bread basket, oblong and round waiters, table and chamber candle sticks, best steel table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as blackwood dining tables for 8 and 12 persons, drawing room, card, pier, dressing and wash hand tables, conversation couches, tête-à-têtes drawing room, dining room, easy, pricdieu folding arms and without arm chairs, chiffoniers, side board, tea poys, bookstand, service drawing room, Brussels carpets, iron four posts bedstead, baby cots and cradles, wardrobes, clothes presses, one and three light hanging argand lustre, a mahogany semi-grand piano-forte by "Collard & Collard," pictures in gilt maple and antique frames, a revolver in case by "Joseph Lang" Adam's patent fi[illegible]wer vases, dressing glass, a choice collection of garden plants and ferns, a portable garden fountain flower stands, books, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A very light strong built office palanquin shigram made to order.

A light strong built double seated open carriage.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF COWARD'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery and medicine from the well-known makers G. F. Coward & Co., consisting of peppermint and other lozenges, seidlitz powder, permanent ink, Gregory powder, marmlda, citrate carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence of peppermint and ginger, glycerine, balcon, capivi, brandy bitter, essence of rose, assorted essence, smelling salt, lavendar water, eau de luce, milk of rose, circasian and old cream, macassar pomade, marrow oil, toilet brush, tooth powder, Prince of Wales sauce, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June 1876, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, under the power of sale contained in an Indenture [illegible] of October 1874, and on account [illegible] widow of Mr. Cullianjee [illegible] standing, viz., All that valuable [illegible] Bombay, in the substantial tenement [illegible] measurement 524 square yards situate at [illegible] east by the Dhurmsalla of Jugg[illegible]lesh; on the west by a public passage, and [illegible]lla of Mr. Nuthobhoy Nagurdass, on the north by a foot [illegible]ssage, and on the south by a charitable ground, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Goculdass Liladhur, and now in the occupation of the said Nuvibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, Mortgagee's Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the faculty as a wonderful purifier of the human blood.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Erupt'ons, Lassitude, &c., will vitalising this extraordinary Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequins of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond,) [illegible]

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Aromatic Tincture of Quinoidine.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

Stomachic Dinner Pills.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Agents :—Ramsay & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE FORT DELIVERY PEON being SERIOUSLY ILL, the Undersigned begs that the Fort Constituents will KINDLY SEND FOR their ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS on the ARRIVAL of next OVERLAND MAIL which will arrive either on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Steet.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against, or indebted to, the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN GEORGE FRANCIS BLOWERS, Bombay Staff Corps, are REQUESTED to communicate with the Undersigned before the 8th July next, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

E. TEMPLE, Captain,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Nowgong, Bundelkhund, 2nd June 1876.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY Do.
COCONADA Do.
MANILLA Do.
TURKISH TOBACCO.
CAVENDISH & HONEY DEW.
CIGARETTES & C. BOOKS.

W. J. ESSAI,
Corner of Forbes and Meadow Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND AT
M. B. MADON & CO.
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND PATENT MEDICINES,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON.
JUST LANDED.

Bishop's Maznesia.
Allen's Hair Restorer.
Rossiter's Hair Restorer.
Lamplough's Pyratic Saline.
Common's Arsenant Toothpaste.
Fragrant Floriline.
Phosphorus RAT POISON.
Dalbey's Carminative.
&c., &c., &c.

M. B. MADON & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, &c.
40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOW SELLING AT
TREACHER & CO.'S SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
Subject to 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material,

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	15-8	16-0	17-0	18-0	each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each Rs. 4.

The above are the *very best London Manufacture*, specially made for the Indian Market.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRICHINOPOLY.—DAWSON'S, THOMPSON'S and NOBLE'S.—Just received a really first class consignment. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a small consignment of New and Superior TASMANIAN JAMS. Apply to JOHN DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars Apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

THE INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM,
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the "Times of India" Office.

MORTON & Co. is RE-OPENED. For particulars see advertisement in MONDAY'S and THURSDAY'S issues.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY beg to intimate that Mr. THOMAS LANG, lately Assistant Secretary to the Company at Calcutta, has been APPOINTED SECRETARY to the BOARD at this BRANCH, and that remittances and all communications relating to the Company's business should be addressed to him at No. 12, RAMPART ROW.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary to the Board.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st June 1876.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN BOMBAY.

C. B. Lyndch, Esq., of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
R. D. Cairns, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation.
J. A. Bruce, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
Charles E. Bean, Esq., of Messrs. Bean, Ashley & Co.

Medical Officer—F. G. Joynt, Esq., M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, & Owen.
Secretary to the Board—Thomas Lang.

BULL'S PATENTS.
BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN

COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, with which the prices ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given to any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,
32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR, APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaus of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also

Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes, made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly, Best Turkish Tobacco, and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* P.M.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
AND
BULBS.

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds and 15 most distinct varieties of Dahlia Bulbs and Abemenes Roots. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained, retail, of [illegible] Chemists, and, wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 9, Water Lane, London.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16 to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25 to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35 to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45 to	50

TO ARRIVE,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and [illegible]	Rs.	30 to	35
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	,,	35 to	39

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black, and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES, ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS.
ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine [illegible] guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Gold[illegible]en Lyre," printed in seven colours.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—One Rupee.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAM [illegible]
SHIP BLOCKS [illegible]

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO [illegible] PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and SICKLEY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the JULIEN'S FRUIT is a most active purgative. It is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED

BY

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ARRESTS PREVIOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, BRONCHITIS, LOSS of VOICE, SCROFULAS, GLANDULAR [illegible] &c.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. J. N. PETIT & Co. are APPOINTED AGENTS of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAHNGIR EDULJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

No. 31, Meadow Street, Bomb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 5th JUNE 1876.

FROM Liverpool we have nothing later respecting Cotton than we noticed in our issue of this morning, and the market will be closed for the Whitsuntide holidays until Wednesday morning.

From New York, Saturday's advices give no change in prices. The day's receipts at the ports were 2,000 bales, against 1,300 last year and 2,000 bales on the corresponding date 1874.

Coffee in London was quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil had advanced 5s. and Cochin £1 per ton. Bombay Linseed showed an improvement of 6d. per quarter, both on the spot and to arrive.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has declined a further ¼ per cent. all round, Fours being 84, Fours-and-a-half 84¼, Fives-and-a-half 86. Indian Bank shares had not altered during the week.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 3rd instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	1,16,401
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	53,592
Deposits	Dec. ,,	3,84,088
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	4,36,122
Loans	Inc. ,,	5,19,203
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	2,36,757
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	5,679

These alterations are not important in amount, but they are so far as they go unfavourable. The demand for accommodation comes from the Exchange Banks, who for the time being depend upon local aid to finance the balance of the season, but every-day will tend to reduce this demand to smaller compass and cheaper Money can only be a question of a few weeks at the most.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown continued quietness to-day, and very little business has been done. The Banks have however been more willing buyers than sellers as a rule, and to that extent the market is easier. Nothing has transpired as yet respecting Council drafts on Wednesday, but the opinion generally expressed is that the Secretary of State will accept current rates. In such event 1s. 8¾d. to 3-16d. per rupee will probably be about the average figure, and this most likely would be the prelude to a further drop on this side, but should no allotments be made, a temporary advance might be looked for, as the Exchange Banks at the moment are not largely supplied with funds. To-day's rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3-16d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 13-32d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. ,,

On Calcutta, we have heard of no business, and rates are nominally unchanged, say, par for demand, and 98⅞ for 60 days' sight Bills.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry remains absolutely stagnant, and we quote nominally—Fours, Rs. 100¾ to 101 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 ; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103.

THE SHARE MARKET has revived again into great activity, and in Spinning and Weaving Shares there has been quite an excitement to-day, with a general advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per share. Bank of Bombays are firm at a recovery of a half per cent. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10, and Port Canning Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has shown marked dulness. The demand is now restricted to small lots to complete shipments before the monsoon, and the total purchases for export do not exceed a few hundred candies. Storing operations still progress rapidly, and a few days will see the Green clear of Cotton. The two days' receipts only amount to 5,756 bales, making 15,088 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are steady but not particularly active. By Steamer a moderate business has been done at £2-2-6 to £2-3-9, but chiefly on native account, and by Iron sailing ships transactions have taken place at £2 2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are rapidly settling down to the usual monsoon dulness. The up-country buyers have apparently supplied their wants, and from the Bazaar and first hands alike the demand is very limited. Local-made Goods share in the depression, and are a quarter anna per lb. lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	101
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	725
5,350	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,900
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Charter. Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	108 exd
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,150
1,500	100	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Masagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	245

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	21s 9d	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	10s 3d	4 6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares
...	£20	6s 7d	8 do.	Ditto
...	£20	21s 1d	1 do.	Ditto
1,000	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co
...	£18	19s 6d	15 do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,575
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
300	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,180
40	125	150	10	Bro ch Mills	165
1,000	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	860
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,045
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co	1,050
1,400	1,000	all	80 do.	Great Eastern	1,195
2,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
...	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,090
750	1,000	all	65 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,035xd
...	800	...	...	Khandelah Spinning	950
1,100	1,000	...	...	Khatao Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madhowjee Spinning	1,120
...	500	500	75*	Madhowji Spinning	1,110
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockjee's	1,210
1,000	1,000	all	60p.a*	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
4,000	625	all	60p.a*	Oriental	700
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,260
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	1,010
110	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Soondercas Spinning	990
1,000	1,000	250	125pa	Do. do. 1/4 share	300

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,450
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.a	Apollo Press Co—in p ress	9,50
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
150	500	all	65 p.a	Berar Company (New)	530
1,000	250	all	40 p.a	Indi-n Press Co	295
400	25	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 p.s	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co	150
500	1,000	all	180 p.a	East India Press Co	950
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	1,550
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 p.s	French Press Co	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.s	Imperial Press Co	410
5,125	400	350	65 p.s	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	340
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.s	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 p.s	Sassoon's Press Co	525
500	250	250	60 p.s	Scinde Press Co	410
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
680	1,000	..	125p.s*	Volkart's Union Press Co	880

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bonda y Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
500	500	300	30p.s.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld	210
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
4,000	50	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'gs Co	37
1,000	500	all	30 p.c	Tea hee & Co	375 ex3
...	250	all	40 p.c	Vicgas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 3rd June as compared with the statement issued on the 27th May :—

Liabilities.	27th May. Rs.	3rd June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,77,59,189	1,78,75,590
Do. do., do. at Branches.	37,29,527	37,83,119
Other Deposits	1,17,52,367	1,13,68,219
Post Bills	54,152	54,092
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,76,811	3,69,384
	4,55,46,986	4,52,25,314
Assets.		
Government Securities	65,61,700	61,25,578
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,70,375	15,22,533
Loans on Security of do. do.	48,34,472	53,53,575
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,891	3,056
Bills Discounted	1,67,20,839	1,64,84,082
Stamps	4,372	4,385
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,15,158	
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,80,123	3,80,158
Bullion	1,28,618	1,01 512
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,23,44,596	1,53,20,275
Cash and Currency Notes	4,55,46,986	4,52,25,314

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP DUNSELAW, 1279 tons, Captain J. Daw, will sail to-day for San Francisco, in ballast.

THE *s. s.* SPITFIRE, 74 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Bhownuggur, with a cargo of cotton, and seven deck passengers.

THE *s. s.* PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E Gammon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s *s. s.* AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. H. Frank, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Spitfire (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, June 2.
5	Akola (s)	Frank	Kurrachee, June 2.
5	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Goa, June 2.

The ship Dunselaw, Dow, to San Francisco, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ava, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Fannie Tucker, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June	Departures.		
1	Mecca (s)	.....	.....
	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Mangalore	.....	.....
	Cumeria	.....	.....
	Nimrod	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Barrowdale s—20 cases geneva, E R Mody.
Cella s—2 cases tobacco, Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baltimore—39 cases hock, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Europa s—13 packages earthenware, Jaffer Samjee.
Timor—1 bales packing blue paper, Shaik Ahmed Noordin ; 32 cases, salt English, R D'Southern and Co.
Cornwallis—2 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Ebramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australias—125 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Omeregur.
Sumatra s—25 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia—32 bales wool, Joosub Hajee Gunnee ; 100 bales cotton, Ramcursen Ramdayal, 1 4 bales cotton, Moojee Jaffra and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Daya, 26 bales cotton, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Sallaybhai Mahomed Goolam Hoosen ; 80 bales cotton, Gomuldhoy Mooldhund ; 105 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 113 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 24 bales hemp, Yusoonjee Veerjee ; 40 bales cotton, Hurjeevan Lilladhur ; 41 bales cotton, Yussoonjee Veerjee ; 125 bales —— Heerjee Nagsee and Co.

Hospodor—103 bales cotton, Moolchund Jamnadass ; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Starnoway—104 bags rags, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 143 bales cotton, Veerpall Jaypall.

Sierra Morena—141 bales cotton, Kawuldass Treecomdass ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nuvotumdass Ramchunder ; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 750 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Mary Stenhouse—200 bales cotton, Nursee Keeowjee and Co.

Knight Companion—300 pockets linseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 910 bales cotton, Muncockram Jandass ; 140 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Dhanwy Odhowjee.

Europe—n s—120 bundles sunbahaldee, 240 bundles nuxvomica, and 70 bundles myrabolisms, Runchordass Toolseedass ; 28, b l s wool, Bun chund Fackerchund ; 45 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co ; 14 bales cotton waste, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Bhrumsy Velljee ; 52 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal ; 76 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha ; 45 bales cotton, Tarachund Setaram ; 100 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Monlall Tokersey ; 81 bales cotton, Ramcurson Ramdayall ; 61 bales cotton, Ebjee Woomersee ; 68 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj and Co ; 34 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 27 bales wool, Bhumjee Janee ; 40 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 63 bales cotton, Luchmidass Bikuthund ; 83 ewts horns, Hassum Noormahomed ; 38 bales cotton, Gigga Ludha ; 96 bales cotton, Coculdass Thakerdass ; 35 bales wool Khimjee Veerbhan.

Europa—12 bundles carpets, C Bounevialle and Co ; 90 bales wool, Keesowjee Toolseedass ; 150 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Fo nsee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee ; 28 bales cotton, Hiralall Tribhovandass ; 54 bales cotton, Vizpall Bharmull ; 120 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Kavul Tricam ; 181 bales cotton, Keesowjee Toolseedass ; 80 bags poppyseed and 58 bales hemp, Junas Tyeb and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Germany—59 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Hasum Noormahamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—2,800 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Edward Kidder—340 pockets rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Lucy A. Nickels—750 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 510 packets rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 80 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Europa—4,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zerbino s—150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Scotos s—1,143 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers : 1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, A Clascheck and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Travancore s—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Travancore s—50 bales cotton, H Blason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Geelong s—65 packages pepper, 21 packages coffee, 17 packages turmeric, 5 packages sandlewood, 12 packages china roots, and 1 package galls, Mnmoobhoy Mahamedbhoy Mesree ; 12 packages patch leaves, Essuck Salloom.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bulwark—106 bales cotton, Jankeedass Toolseedass ; 70 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR HONKONG.

Peshawar s—100 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 1,522 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 115 bales cotton and 400 bags coplats, S s Tulatee ; 90 packages coplats, Mowjee Tricomjee ; 140 cases broken glass, Currim Nanjee.

HIGH COURT.—6TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

644-75—Jefferson and Payne—L A Wallace and others vs Heerachund Savaichund and another.
90-76—Crawford and Bovey—The Mandvee S. and W. Co vs Mathoradass Mooljeedass Gokuljee.
120-76—Jansardhan and G—Ruttonji Shapurjee vs Ahmedbhoy Kekabhoy and others.
151-76—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Preston Nixon and another vs Pudumsey Luckumsey and others—Prescot & Winter.
171-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Abdoolally Adamjhoy.
172-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Heera Dyal.
173-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Cursondass Mancrdass.
174-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Cowasjee Bhanjee and Co ; 14 bales cotton waste, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Bhrumsy Velljee ; 52 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal ; 76 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha ; 45 bales cotton, Tarachund Setaram ; 100 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Monlall Tokersey ; 81 bales cotton, Ramcurson Ramdayall ; 61 bales cotton, Ebjee Woomersee ; 68 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 58 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraj and Co ; 34 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 27 bales wool, Bhumjee Janee ; 40 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 63 bales cotton, Luchmidass Bikuthund ; 83 ewts horns, Hassum Noormahomed ; 38 bales cotton, Gigga Ludha ; 96 bales cotton, Coculdass Thakerdass ; 35 bales wool Khimjee Veerbhan.
176-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurmuseybhoy Poojabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
203-76—A Framjee—Manockjee Limjee vs George Frank for Hill
268-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B & M Bank, Ld, vs Venayek Mungesh Bhutjee.
270-76—In person—L Fletcher and another vs Hajee Sullaman Hajee Ayab.
271 76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Sewjee Nursey and others vs Nagsey Coorpall and others.

LONG CAUSES.

14-74—Pestonjee K—Purshotum Moojjee vs Valloo Dhamjee —Rimington H and L—Part heard.
5-75—I person—Dadamey a Noormahoo ed vs Geolbebee, widow —Khunderao and—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
68-76—Shapoorjee and Thaoorsee—Khoja Abdoolla Musanee vs Khoja Sulleman Khaklani—Tyabjee and Sayani.
81-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Grieve Young vs Bomanjee Shapoorjee—Arseer Framjee.
84-76—Shamrao P—Hurryshunker Balcrushna and another vs Gunbanrao Raghoonath and others—Jefferson and Payne.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Raghoonath and another—P Kavasjee.
46-76—Tyabjee and Sons—Hurnath Wagga vs Zeckria Ayub and another.
170-75—Prescott and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribovandass vs Hurjibai, widow, and others—Fletcher and Smith.
480-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Moorajee Topas and others vs Sodha Valloo Appa and others—in person.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jahn Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook.
61-76—Cunningham and Gwen—Nusserwanjee Monockjee Petit, vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
62-76—In person—Tricumjee Morarjee, vs Bhawoodin Taslaji.
83-76—Tyabji and Sayani—Goouldass Jugmohundass, vs Ladcore bai Bicknell.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Cullianjee and others—Lynch and Tobin
520-74—Tyabjee and Sayanee—Ayeshabebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hajee Nuurmoodeen—M Prescot and Winter.
696-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Ruttonbai Khanbai vs Hassonbhoy bin Syedna and others—A Framjee.
846-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hurridass Soondercas vs Mendee Ali Mahomed Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
79-76—Tyabjee and Sayane—Amenoola bin Hamedoola and others vs Kasim Mahomed B and others—A Framjee.
547-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Haji Sulay Mahomed and others vs Kessowjee Toolseydass.—Fletcher and Smith.
578-74—Mr Fletcher—Bhai Mya bin Ali Sahib vs Banubee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

SHORT CAUSES.

676-75—In person—Thucker Munji Nursey vs Bomanshaw Cowasji In person.
219-76—Jefferson and Payne—Purmanund Umthara and another vs Mayabhoy Mahomed Ameen.
220-76—Jefferson and Pay—e—Hajee Cassum Noor Mahomed vs Jefferson and Payne—Purmanund Umthara and another vs Mayabhoy Mahomed Ameen.
221-76—In person Abdool Tyab Esmaijee and others vs Shabeebhoy Purbhoodass Atmaram.
225-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jethanund Chelaram vs Cursetjee Rustomjee—Mr R Swipney.
227-76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harikishandas Kerjee.
230-76—Balkrishna and B—Manockjee Jamsetjee G vs Hormusjee Bhicajee K.
231-76—Mackfarlane and Pollock—Calla Jeeva vs Ramjee Seteeba and others.
233-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee vs Suvoopchand Maneckchund.
240-76—H Bicknell—Herjee Bhoga vs Nursey Dhurmaji and another.
241-76—H Bicknell—Liladhur Cullianjee vs Nursey Dhurmaji and another.
242-76—M M Mussbi—Abdool Ali Noorbai, vs Nursoo Dhurmajee.
243-76—C Smallee—Bai Gulabbai Rahimtoola Bhoyjeebhoy vs Ramjee Seteba and another.
244-76—Janardhun and G—Hajee and Sulaman Hajee, &c., and Cherseea Nursoo Dhurmajee.
245-76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—The Colaba Press Co., Ld., vs Coovrjee Ludha.
246 76—Craigie Lynch and Owen—The Colaba Press Co, Ld, vs Jairam Sewjee.
247-76—In person Mathoobhai, widow, vs Goculdass Bhanjee.
250 76—Clark and Turner—Frank Chalk vs Manockjee Sorabji A.
251-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Abdulla bin Balloo, &c, vs. Bhai Sharifabebee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
252-76—In Person—C Trebjee and another vs Kerbadjee Hormusjee.
262-76—In Person—Abdul Habhoy Futtabhoy and another vs Teekchund Goolabchund.
263-76—He.n Cleveland—Arthur George Latham and others vs Coovrjee Ludha.

FOR JUDGMENT.

267-75—K Morojee—Manocklall Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw C—P Kavasji.
268-75—K Morojee—Manockhall Atmaram vs Bathoovashoo, widow—Tyabjee and Sayane.

LONG CAUSES.

67-76—Fletcher and Smith—J A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·702
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	·652
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·0
Minimum do do	80.6
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	220

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1289 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1695 Hospodar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1343 Mary Stenhouse, Hodgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1705 Pernia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1496 Stornaway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—W. Nicol & Co.
1737 Europa (s), Harris, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1119 Astronomer, Edgar—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM ou CONTINENT.

1108 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1150 Eurora, Thiesen—N. Manockjee & Co.
280 Goleonda, Brandy.
1300 Hooghly, Selders—W. Nicol Co.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1014 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels. Nicke's—Farnham & Co.
1319 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, 9th June.
1155 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 23rd June.

FOR HULL.

1457 Erin's Star, McFee

FOR TRIESTE.

781 Seatos (s), Tilmouth—Volkart Brothers.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1208 Camperdown, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
994 Gainsborough, Feston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1079 John Clark, Pendleton—Farnham & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

2600 Ava (s), Day, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

534 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1283 Goleonda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR TONDEMANAAR.

1164 Alpine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2103 Peshawar (s), White—P. & O. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

544 Pachamba (s), Williams, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

252 Africa, Ranchaupt—Tharia Topun.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keevata Rooden, Nacoda.
191 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR BREMERHAFEN

378 Iona, Kilgour—Gaddum & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1427 Breadalbane, Cowell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Dunselaw, Dow—Finlay, Muir & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1848 Asherove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
1298 Ballona (s), Rhodes.
648 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
899 Marlborough, Samuson—Volkart Brothers.
971 Mindora, Slack—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1697 Star of India, Bailey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
596 Queen Cliff, Davies.
548 Mula (s), Doert.
626 Muriel, Nicholson.
803 Black Prince, Baillie.
696 County of Forfar, Stewart, Finlay, Muir & Co.
315 Akola (s), Frank, B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

618 Fathe Salem, Machon.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4. James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
533 Kwanstune (s) 6, Revell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
Hugh Rose (s), Downing.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Lucas, Lieut, Bombay Comt. Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Reilly, Lieut, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Khundalla

JUNE 5.

Grant, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Deolalee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, June 3.)

The Sanitary Comr is appointed to be ex officio Inspr Genl of Dispensaries, vice the Inspr General of Prisons, whose office has been incorporated with that of the Inspr Genl of Police.

Mr G S Chatterton availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him by Notification No 1872, dated 15th ultimo, on the 24th idem, before noon, making over charge of the Betul Police to Mr F E Coles, Offg Dist Supt.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgn B Evens, Civil Surgn of Seoni, from 1st July next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 1.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt E Molloy, Offg British Joint Comsr, Ladakh, having reported his return to duty on the 10th April 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave absence granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette," Notification No 208, dated 4th Feb 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Mr F D'O Bullock, Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, is appointed a Judicial Asst and posted to Lahore.

Mr Bullock received charge of his duties at Lahore from Mr T Roberts on the forenoon of the 13th March 1876.

Mr J E Rowe, Extra Asst Comsr is re-appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd March 1876.

Honorary Surgn R J Quinnell, Civil Surgn of Kangra, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-nine days with effect from the forenoon of the 8 h May 1876.

Surgn C W Calthrop, Civil Surgn of Jullundur, is appointed Civil Surgn of Kangra in succession to Honorary Surgn R J Quinnell.

Capt C H T Marshall, Judicial Asst, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave for twenty five days, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th May, 1876.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, June 3.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Donovan, Asst Mag and Collr, Agra, privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from 7th July, 1876.

Mr J O'B Baclen, Senior Asst Comr, Kumaun, privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from 1st July, 1876.

Mr R J Crosthwaite, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th June, 1876.

Mr W R Burkitt, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Saharanpur, privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 2nd of Aug. 1876.

Mr C A Daniell, Offg Judge, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th May, 1876.

Mr J Quinn, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, Bareilly, privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from the 1st June, 1876.

The leave of six months on private affairs, granted by Notification No 709A, dated the 11th of May, 1876, to Mr W Lambe, Asst Mag and Collr, Hillibhit, is hereby cancelled.

In continuation of Notification No 513A, dated 7th April, 1876, Mr C W Mellos, CS, has been permitted to return to duty, with effect from the 9th April, 1876.

Capt. G A Lynch, Deputy Supdt, Sasseram, has been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, in the Military Dept, to officiate as Cant Mag, Jhansi, vice Maj O I Chalmers, placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The Rev F T S Dyer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, to officiate as Chaplain of Landour, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Capt C J Garstin, Asst Comr, Naini Tal, to officiate as Senior Asst Comr, Kumaun, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J O'B Beckett, or until further orders.

Mr J Quinn, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, officiated as Mag and

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MONSOON IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH JUNE.

The monsoon broke over Allahabad on Saturday at 4 P.M. The burst lasted upwards of three hours with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. On Sunday weather very sultry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GROSVENOR MISSION.

SIMLA, 5TH JUNE.

Mr. Grosvenor is expected to come to Simla with his report. At present the Government know nothing of the result of his mission.

DEATH OF THE EX-SULTAN

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

Telegrams just received from Constantinople announce the death of Abdul Aziz, the ex-Sultan. He committed suicide.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8d.
4 per cent Rupee paper	84.
4½ per cent do.	84½
5½ per cent do.	86
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do. do.	£14-10
Do. Mercantile	23
Hongkong and Shanghai	22
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£80,500,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,750,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	104½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5TH JUNE, 7-21 P.M.

Mail steamer Hindoostan, from China, arrived.

AN explanation has been put forward on behalf of Mr. Pedder's extraordinary failure to appear at the Police Court in answer to a summons for an assault. It is stated that Mr. Pedder, after handing the summons over to his solicitor, asked his clerk at what time he ought to appear, and that the clerk misled him. Without stopping to inquire whether Mr. Pedder is always in the habit of consulting his clerk about his private affairs, we think that the proper course for him to pursue would have been to consult the solicitor to whom he had handed the summons. There is a slipshodness about the Municipal Commissioner's proceedings which is positively surprising.

MESSRS. DALDY IBBISTER AND Co. have arranged with Lieut. Cameron for his forthcoming work, which will be published early in the autumn.

A PARAGRAPH, extracted from a native paper, has been widely circulated, announcing the death of the Maharaja of Benares. There appears to have been no truth in the report, as His Highness is quite well at Benares.

ON account of some detention to the Madras mail train the G. I. P. Railway Company's train left Raichore on Sunday last without any mails from Madras Presidency. No mails from places beyond Raichore were therefore received in Bombay yesterday.

AN accident is reported by the Agra paper on the Neemuch line, near Bamagar. The ballast train was running for the first time, so that probably the rails were not in gauge. The guard is reported to have died on the spot, the break-van smashed, and some trucks injured.

AMONG the curiosities to be exhibited at the Philadelphia "Centennial," is a block of pure silver, highly polished, and weighing 4,200 pounds. It is the product of Mexico, and is worth 42,000 dollars. It is fortunate that this block has not been put in circulation. If it had, where would Indian exchange have been?

AN Anglo-Mahrattee newspaper gives out that a commission is to be appointed at Gwalior to make certain inquiries as to the circumstances under which the man known as the notorious Nana Saheb of Bithoor was arrested at Gwalior about two years ago, and who was, after a great deal of evidence having been taken as to his identity, released.

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"The visit of the Empress of Germany, a clever woman, though a very ugly one, is supposed to have a political motive. She has had several confabulations with the Premier, and the Berlin Conferences on the Eastern question have fairly begun with the arrival not only on Count Andrassy, but of the Czar, in the Prussian capital."

THE Calcutta Chamber has moved the Government for a reform of the system under which the survey of ships has hitherto been made in Calcutta. Their suggestions are:—

That the appointment and remuneration of fit and proper persons having authority to detain unseaworthy ships shall be made by the Port Commissioners, who shall have power to revoke such appointment, from time to time, as they may think fit.

That a ship shall be detained not only on complaint by one-fourth of the crew, but also upon the authority of the said Commissioners, if in their judgment detention was justifiable under circumstances other than complaint or application by any of the crew. There should, however, be a penalty applicable to cases of approved conspiracy or wrongful detention, in order that wilful or malicious detention may be adequately punished.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *Delhi Gazette* at Naini Tal writes on May 30th:—"We had a visit from Maharaja Scindia on his return from a pilgrimage to the source of the sacred Ganges, escorted by a ragg-rag bobtail host of Brahmin mendicants and wretched-looking sepoys. It was fortunate his stay was limited by the authorities, which reflects credit upon our Sanitary Commissioner. Usghur Ulee Khan, of Rampoor, came up to see His Highness. I have just learnt that we are to be honoured by a visit from the Maharaja of Jeypore, with a very small escort, to be 'chaperoned' by the proprietor of the Mayo Hotel."

A SPANISH paper, the *Star and Herald*, gives a sound and substantial reason for not gratifying its constituents by appearing in proper time. The unfortunate editor says that the Government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the door of his sitting-room, and half-a-dozen shots did not vary three feet in striking. "To this annoyance," the editor pathetically adds, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire, each one expecting the bullet!" We do not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of being in a Constitutional land.

THE *Bengal Times* published at Dacca, referring to the occurrence near Dacca in which it was said that one of a hunting party used his spear against the mahout, and particulars of which we copied from the Calcutta *Statesman*, says that from enquiries we have made it appears that the mahout who was struck is not in a dangerous state and never has been. The wound is little beyond superficial and the man is in the best possible hands. We learn he is suffering from enlarged spleen. A paragraph from the *Statesman* exactly represents the rumours current. We are glad the reality is not so serious as the report. It is said that the man does not mean to complain.

A SHORT time ago a native named Subraya Pillay died at Pondicherry, leaving the French Government a legacy of three lakhs of rupees. This money the people of Pondicherry petitioned the Government to devote to the establishment for their benefit of an Industrial School. The Government have, however, we read, decided to dispose of the money in quite a different manner, and their action has met with the hearty approval of the people. The three lakhs of rupees are to go towards the expenses likely to be incurred in the construction of the small line of railway which is to connect Pondicherry with the S. I. Railway line, the carrying out of which has just been sanctioned in France.

THE *Delhi Gazette* tells us that elaborate plans are now ready, and will shortly be despatched to the Secretary of State, of the new public offices which are to be erected at Simla, for the Governor General's offices, which spend their summer and rainy seasons in the Sanatarium. It has taken over three years to come to some determination about the purchase of the site for Government buildings. It will take perhaps three years more before the plans now to be sent home will be approved. And when that approval is received how long will it take, asks the *Delhi*, before the Public Works Department finish the buildings? By the time that they are ready for habitation house proprietors and hotel-keepers will have made their money.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab on the week ending 6th May were 4,982 against 4,356 in the previous week. The health of the Province continues satisfactory, and with the exception of Dera Ghazi Khan and Palwal, the death-rates of the large towns are moderate. The death-rate of Dera Ghazi Khan was 54, that of Palwal 49, per mille. Not a single death was registered under the head of cholera. Three hundred and sixty-eight deaths were registered under the head of small-pox against 320 in the previous week. Gurgaon continues to be the district in which this disease is most fatal. 336 male and 301 female births were registered in the large municipal towns.

How to encourage learning! The *Athenæum* says:—As Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave knows Arabic, he is sent to the Philippine Islands as Consul, where may be he will learn Tagala. *En revanche*, for fear there should be no Englishman who knows Turkish, an Austrian Levantine is taken from the Austrian service to be Third Dragoman of Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, and to help to maintain a national English policy. The real remedy for such abuses is to establish, as in Paris, a High School for Languages. This would require a building, and most of the professors would be paid by fees. Several correspondents in the *Times* have been advocating the substitution of an Indian language for Greek in our educational course. Perhaps, after all, if Indian vernaculars were learned, the learners, so far from being encouraged by Her Majesty's Government, would be considered as disqualified.

OUR readers will remember the account we published a few weeks ago of the running on a rock near Malta of the P. and O. s. s. Indus. The *Englishman* writes:—"We hear that, on her arrival in London, the P. and O. steamer Indus was put into dry dock in the yard of the Thames Ship-building Company, to undergo repairs. We have not ascertained the exact extent of the damage she sustained by being run on the Monsciar Reef on the coast of Malta, but, we understand, she received injuries in the after-part, which necessitated the putting in of a new plate, and that she had marks showing where she bumped on the reef, as high as ten feet above the keel. Soon after leaving the Mediterranean, and entering the Atlantic Ocean, the Indus experienced a heavy gale, and the passengers who went home in her may congratulate themselves that they were in so stout a vessel as she proved herself to be. Captain H. Stewart, who was in command of the vessel when she went on the rocks, was suspended on the arrival of the ship in London, and the third officer, Mr. Packer, who was on watch on the bridge at the time of the accident, has been dismissed from the Company's service."

IT will be remembered [illegible] the *Examiner*, that great stress was laid by Mr. Disraeli in his famous speech, during the third reading of the Royal Titles Bill, on the fact that in *Whitaker's Almanac* Her Majesty was described as "Her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith," and that he insisted on the invariable accuracy of this authority. This was very impressive, but our faith in the reliability of the Almanac has been somewhat shaken since we found in the same publication the following extraordinary statement given as the Parliamentary event for May 10, 1875, in the House of Lords:—"The second reading of the Scotch Fiends Bill was lost." Surely even the Prime Minister will not insist that all the readers of *Whitaker's Almanac* believe any such Bill to have been proposed to the Government of this country. The only possible conjecture could be that some peer who had been to see Mr. Irving's *Macbeth* had become stage-struck, and introduced the measure, anxious to grant the prayer of Macduff:—

Front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.

THE Simla paper *ought* to be well informed, every one would remark, but when the *Civil and Military Gazette* gets hold of a rumour like the one in the paragraph below from that paper, the value of the information may be reasonably doubted. Our contemporary says:—"A rumour has reached us that the vacant bishopric of Calcutta is to be conferred on the Reverend Julian Robinson who accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, as special correspondent to the *Pioneer*. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but as almost everybody who accompanied His Royal Highness through the perils of the *Terai* has been decorated or "honorably" mentioned, the rumour may be founded on good grounds. The reverend gentleman named for the high honor would, we believe, rather say *Nolo Episcopari*, as he is a modest man, and does not covet further notoriety than that already given to him in a late number of the *Graphic* in which the readers of that journal were treated to a picture entitled, 'The shaving of the Revd. Julian Robinson.' To make him a Bishop will be a very proper recognition of his services to the *Pioneer*, a journal to which Lord Northbrook was under many obligations. Should the 'lawn sleeves' be given as rumoured, we have authority for stating that Mr. P. Robinson, late sub-editor of the *Pioneer*, will enter Holy orders in order to become chaplain to his episcopal parent." Like the *Graphic's* illustration, the above rumour may well be called a "shave."

IT is stated (says the *Athenæum*) upon good authority, that Lieut. Cameron, C.B., contemplates a second journey into Equatorial Africa at no distant period, in which event he will start from the West Coast, and proposes to proceed up the Congo, taking with him natives of Zanzibar, who, in this case, will be working *homewards* from the commencement. The great advantages of this plan are at once obvious as not only will new ground be broken almost at the outset, instead of the traveller (as is the case in starting from the East Coast) going over a beaten track for some hundreds of miles before an unknown and, therefore, more interesting region is reached; but the fact of working towards their own country, which they will be doing daily, will act as a stimulus with the followers of the adventurous and enterprising explorer. Consul Hopkins is understood to think very highly of this plan, which he deems so hopeful of success that he may volunteer to accompany Lieut. Cameron. The antecedents of the two gallant officers are of a nature to render the probabilities of their succeeding in so desirable an undertaking unusually great, and we trust that the scheme may be matured, and receive from the Government the Royal Geographical Society, and the public at large, that support which it so fully merits. Such an expedition, if successful, would complete the great work already so successfully commenced by the latest of our African travellers, in his recent unrivalled feat, and clear up all the doubtful points which he was unable to settle, in consequence of the impossibility of following up the route he intended to pursue when leaving Lake Tanganyika. Lieut. Cameron could not well find any one better fitted to accompany and second him than Consul Hopkins, whose energy and other fine qualities are so well known and appreciated by all those persons on the West Coast who have had the pleasure of meeting him, whilst his talents as an artist and draughtsman are of no mean order, and would prove invaluable in enabling the expedition to bring home faithful reproductions of the new and interesting scenery it would pass through, and of the strange tribes of people it would meet with.

IN his book "The Shores of Lake Aral," Major Herbert Wood, B. E., says the *Athenæum*, relates a great stroke of business effected by a Khan of Khiva when threatened by the Turkomans. By damming up a westerly outlet of the Amu he at once reduced to a desert their cultivated lands, while the increased flow of water in the opposite direction swamped the pasture lands of another enemy. The consumption of water for irrigation varying with the prosperity of the people, is also a potent instrument of change in the features of the country. Several plans are now under consideration which would effect vast and important changes. These, indeed, are only limited by the fact, too often forgotten, that the supply of water is itself limited; increased cultivation thus entails a decrease in the navigating capacity of the rivers; while the diversion of their waters on a large scale may ruin extensive districts. An Italian geologist describes the modern action of man on the surface of the earth as a new physical force, equal in effect to the volcano or the earthquake; and certainly the authors of some of the schemes proposed appear to be as "careless of the single life" as Nature herself. But there is a plan in contemplation, not excessively difficult of execution, of which the political results may be of the highest value. The river Syrdaria, after issuing from the hill country of Khokand, turns abruptly to the north. But there is good evidence to show that in former days its course from this point ran due west. It is proposed to turn a part of the river into its ancient channel, which would lead it directly to the Amu, whose stream might then be diverted, by one of its former channels, into the Caspian. The latter half of this route would run through the heart of the Turkoman country, and the nomad tribes might thus be led to settle down to an agricultural life, while an easy road, if not a water way, would then lead directly from the Caspian to Bokhara and Khokand. These two objects attained, there would be no further pretext for that advance along the frontier of Persia towards Merv, which may lead to a dispute with England about the boundaries of Afghanistan. This unexpected solution of a dangerous question is greatly to be wished for, and we hope that it may be found feasible, and that the injury which would be inflicted on the districts of the lower Syr daria by the abstraction of so much water may be prevented by bringing back some of the former affluents of this river into connexion with the main stream.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were fourteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

ASSAULT.—An Iranee Parsee, named Ardaseer, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for assaulting a Purdasee, named Madoo Jankeepursad.

A DEFAULTER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Parsee, named Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee, was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for being drunk, refusing to pay the legal fare of a hack buggy, and also causing injury to the same. Rs. 12-8 of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant, the buggy driver, being the amount of his fare and damage done to his buggy.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 270 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 52 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 189 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 26 by Military Courts-Martial, and 2 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 222 were natives, and the remaining 48 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 333 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 286 prisoners, including 10 women, of whom 45 were non-labour prisoners and 241 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 47 prisoners, including 4 women. Of these latter 24 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 23 from the Small Causes Court.

AN EXAMPLE FOR MATHERAN.—Two young men at Simla the other day were fined for furious riding. One of the riders rode against a lady's jampan and upset it; her husband, who was close by, seized the rein of the horse and also stopped the other equestrian, and they have had to pay for their amusement. A similar termination to a "rush" of mounted tats at Matheran might produce a wholesome effect.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Lewis Lump and eleven other seamen, of the British ship County of Forfar, were yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, and to be sent on board at the expiration of that term of imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

THE HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday after the summer vacation. Three Division Courts sat, in which Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, and Mr. Justice Green respectively presided. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided as Commissioner in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. It is satisfactory to notice that no unusual disturbance to the Courts' proceedings seemed to be caused by the running of the tram cars by the Court-house.

A VAGRANT.—Maclean, a European who was declared to be a vagrant at Karrachee, was forwarded on to the Commissioner of Police here on a plea that he would be able to procure employment at Bombay. He was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, made a similar charge, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.—Thomas Wright, another European, also declared to be vagrant yesterday by the same Magistrate, and was also ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DEATH OF A PRISONER.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction on view of the body of Mahomed Mohideen. The deceased was a prisoner admitted into the jail on the 13th March last, under virtue of a warrant signed by Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate of Police, sentencing him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The deceased became ill, and was attended to in the Jail Hospital, where he expired on Sunday night at 10 o'clock. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury.—"That the death of the deceased was caused by chronic diarrhœa."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Nowrojee Hill on view of the body of Gannoo, woman. The deceased was about 80 years of age, and it appears had met with an accident on the 28th May last by losing her balance whilst throwing some water out of a window on the third storey of her house, and falling on to a stone-paved gully below from a height of about twenty feet, by which means she sustained some serious injuries from which she ultimately died. The following verdict was returned by the jury upon the evidence adduced before them:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by accidentally falling out of a window from the third storey of a house."

THE TRAMWAY.—The enlargement of the routes which the tram cars take sufficiently indicates the success of the Tramway Company's undertaking, but as the monsoon is rapidly approaching, some better plan than the existing one for the transfer of passengers is asked for by many of the regular travellers. The lines from the Crawford Market, Fort, and other points join at the lamp post in the centre of the wide round at the point where the Cruickshank Road runs in. Many passengers have to change cars here, and have to wait sometimes several minutes, and will have to do so during the monsoon, but this spot is entirely unprotected, and to prevent the passengers from getting drenched the Company should arrange for cars to take passengers through to their destination without changing cars, for shelter cannot be given at this central point.

A HINDOO SWINDLER OF Rs. 10,000.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the Purdasee watchman, named Ramsing Mungulsing, who stands charged in connection with three other accused, named Narrotumdas Purshotumdas, Dyall Urkab, and Rao Sahib Balla Sahib, with theft and aiding and abetting the said offence in respect of Rs. 10,000 in Government currency notes, the property of Inderjee Narronjee, the complainant, was placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and charged with the offence. Inderjee Narrojee, the informant, was re-called and re-sworn, when he identified the prisoner as Ramsing Mungulsing alluded to in his information which was read in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, the particulars of which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 19th instant, pending the arrest of the other accused parties, the prisoner Ramsing in the meantime being remanded to jail.

CHEETAS ON THE LOOK-OUT.—From Singhur we learn that one cheeta was seen there on Sunday last and another on Wednesday. They seem to be prowling about on the sides of the hill, and come up at night to see if they can get any stray cattle or sheep. Several wild animals are seen nightly at the west side of Singhur, near Windy Point, but in the dark one can hardly tell what kind of animals they are. Near the temple and the sacred well there are cows and calves kept, and it is supposed that they come up in hopes that some of them may be left out of cover. The climate of Singhur is very pleasant just now. There are several Parsee families up this year, and most of the houses that are habitable are occupied. Some of the houses are in ruins, and would require to be re-built before occupation.—*Deccan Herald*,—June 5.

THE "GUZERAT MITRA" NOT A "LOW RENEGADE" AFTER ALL.—We thought it our duty to offer a few observations a fortnight ago upon the discussion which is going on at present among the Parsees. That discussion is now coming or has probably already come to a close. We did not mean to criticise the Parsees severely, although it was our duty to point out how their writers, and speakers, and politicians have failed. Our ideal of excellence is very high, and therefore we were in a position to give only a moderate praise to the literary work and energy of the Parsees. The object of a critic generally is to find fault, and De Quincey used to say he was nothing if not critical. Yet we were not in that article disposed to pronounce a condemnation on the whole community. What we wrote is certainly true of a part of the community. However, it appeared to several of those who read our words in a higher paper that we had taken up an entirely hostile attitude towards the Parsees, especially as those words were accompanied by an unpleasant observation made by an old friend of ours who, for anything we know, is one of the presiding geniuses in the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. We will not refer to the unsleeping ill-will to us of the *Bombay Gazette*, but no candid reader will say that it was our intention to set aside the whole of the Parsee community as of no value or use in point of learning and literature, and in the matter of enterprise of all kind. The Parsees are very tolerant of unfriendly criticism coming from one of another race, but they are touched in a tender part if they find that any one of their own tribe has turned against them. We can assure our readers that no one from amongst the Parsees has turned a low renegade.—*Guzerat Mitra*.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MR. DISRAELI ON RUSSIAN POLICY.

(*Englishman.*)

WE now find that Mr. Disraeli, when in office, takes substantially the same view on the question which Mr. Gladstone did. However he or his followers may have welcomed the Russian advance in Asia as a *ruse* for drawing out his party when in opposition, in skirmishing order, against the Liberal Government, it is clear that when in office he continues the same policy as that Government bequeathed to him. We have now full means of knowing the deliberate and permanent line of action which the Government of England, whoever may be at its head, is prepared to pursue. In the first place, it fully recognises that the question is one of the gravest import alike to our interests here and to the prestige and position of England in Europe. It is a question which it acknowledges to be worth fighting for if occasion should arise. But it distinctly refuses to see in the bare fact of Russian aggression, or of Russian annexation in Central Asia, a legitimate *casus belli*. It has no belief in an "intermediary zone." It knows of no geographical point in such a zone, with regard to which it is prepared to say to Russia—hitherto shalt thou come, and no further. But, in the second place, it keeps distinctly before its eyes that circumstances may, at no distant period, render it expedient to fix such a point, and to face the consequences.

To those among us who really believe that the Russian horizon is not placed at any more westerly point than our Punjab frontier, these views must be intensely unsatisfactory. And even in England there is a large class of thinkers whold that a policy of restrained activity with reference to Russia amounts to a policy of inaction and retrogression on our part. Generally speaking, it may be said that this party is always strong among the Parliamentary Opposition, and always weak among the political body for the time being in power at home. The irresponsible critic sees very strongly the necessity for action, while those who would be answerable for the action feel very heavily the evils and perils which would attend it. For, it is clear that if we are to set limits to the Russian advance, or to interfere in the dealings of Russia with Asiatic States, Russia will have an equal right to insist on her advice being taken with regard to our own relations with the Native Powers of India. This might be quite sufficiently awkward to us, even with reference to our outer line of geographical frontier. We should find it an unpleasant complication in our efforts to establish order in Khelat, or in our endeavours to make the King of Burmah listen to reason, if Russian negotiators appeared on the scene in the capacity of candid critics and plain-spoken friends. We know perfectly well what the result would be. The dexterous Asiatic would do his best to balance the two European Powers against the other, and to secure the Russian verdict against any line of repression or chastisement which we might deem it right to adopt. But this would only be the beginning of our sorrows. For it should never be forgotten that our outer geographycal frontier as not our only one. One-third of the Continent of India is still native territory, and each Native State, within our dominions, has a certain autonomy of its own. Our relations with these Native States are in a constant process of flux and change. At one time we find it necessary to enforce our authority, at another time we allow that authority to remain, if not in abeyance, at least out of sight. Our only rule of conduct is our own sense of equity and good conscience. But that rule can only be maintained on the assumption that our own sense of right is the only one that can be brought to bear upon the questions which arise. Now, the first result of our claiming to be heard with reference to Russia's dealings with the Native States of Central Asia, would be a claim to be heard with reference to our dealings with the Native States of India. Are we prepared to admit such a claim? This is a question which the party of action in England and among ourselves have never faced. We believe that it would be both impolitic and unsafe to place ourselves in a position towards Russia in Central Asia, which would enable Russia to place herself in such a position towards us in India.

We shall take a single case. Every one knows that the dream of Sir Salar Jang's life is to re-attach the Berars to Haidarabad. It is a fair and legitimate aspiration on his part. His family signed away the Berars to us, and this fact has done more to complicate Sir Salar Jang's position, and to frustrate his efforts at good government in the territories of the Nizam, than the follies of successive Princes, the intrigues of the *zanana*, or even the fanaticism of the Arab dregs of the Haidarabad populace. We say, therefore, that Sir Salar Jang has good cause for wishing to wipe out this stain on his family's patriotism. As one of a long line of Ministers, he is naturally desirous to retrieve any act that may have damaged the hereditary prestige, and as one of the very best administrators at this moment in Asia, he is right to wish to do away with a state of things which impairs his power to introduce liberal measures and internal reforms. Sir Salar Jang has a case which will commend itself both as a matter of sentiment and as a matter of right, to many minds. Yet it is a case which when both sides are fully heard, leaves upon the mind very grave doubt as to whether the English Government ought to grant what Sir Salar Jang desires. As things are at present constituted, the case will be fully heard, and substantial justice will be done. But if Russia were to intervene, and claim to give advice and to influence our policy, it would be almost impossible to do justice. Our national sense of independence would be arrayed against Sir Salar Jang's claims, and he would have to console himself with the sympathy of Russia for the loss of the impartial equity of the British Government. This supposes that Russia would lend her support to mere sympathy. If she were [illegible] more material character, the consequences would be a European war with regard to a question which we were deal with as one of internal a Disraeli's late speech has a value quite temporary party measures connect Empress. It reveals, in an unmistakable manner, that the policy of England towards Russia is a permanent policy, and that fast amid the chances and changes of Government.

"WHO IS THE PERSON?"

(*Pioneer.*)

WHO is the person that writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with such trenchant ignorance, on Indian topics? We know now it is not Mr. FitzJames Stephen: and even if we had not direct testimony to this, a recent article entitled *Commercial Treaties and Indian Protectionism*, bears clear internal evidence that its author can never even have seen the Apollo Bunder. Nobody who understood the subject would assert that the import duty on cotton cloth was protective. And nobody who understood either Indian taxation, or taxation anywhere else, would speak of the Indian revenue system as "in the main made up of what are theoretically fiscal barbarisms." Why is the monopoly of opium more a "theoretically fiscal barbarism" than the liquor-tax at home? Because it is called a *monopoly*? Is the French *regie de tabac* a theoretically fiscal barbarism, because it is called a monopoly? Or is it because the opium is sold in China? We have hitherto believed that the test of goodness in a fiscal method was its providing a revenue with the minimum of pressure on industry. The opium revenue at any rate answers that test, for it hampers industry in no degree, but on the contrary perceptibly enriches large masses of the people. The only ground on which it can be attacked is the sale in China; and this on the ground that the Chinese Government professes to object to it, and that the Chinese people would be better without it. Both these propositions admit of much controversy; but it will here suffice to say that the Government of India is no more responsible for the sale of opium in China than it is for the sale of tea in London. The Government owns the opium and sells it to merchants, who dispose of it as they find a market. As to the salt tax, it is at least as defensible in principle as our duties on tea, coffee, sugar, and other combustibles. It is often a hardship on the very poor, but it brings within the scope of the public revenue thousands who would otherwise contribute nothing. But the crowning touch of dogmatic ignorance is reached when the land-revenue, which the writer calls "the absorption of a great part of the rent of land," is treated as a theoretically fiscal barbarism. There is probably no part of the world where rent is more largely "absorbed" for public purposes than in Great Britain, but British taxes on rent are called poor rates and other local rates. By these names they are all right, and are consistent with high civilization: but call "the absorption of rent" land-revenue and apply it to imperial purposes, and forthwith it becomes a fiscal barbarism. Did the writer ever hear of the *contribution fanciere* in France? The truth is, that any stick will do to beat a dog with. The writer had to make out a case against the cotton duties, and it cost nothing to make a wholesale attack on the revenue system generally. The best of the joke is, that the writer in *Pall Mall*, denouncing protection, is a protectionist at heart. The question of the cotton duties "is of practical interest to an infinitesimally minute fraction of the Indian population, though it is of vital importance to millions of Englishmen." If this means the cotton spinners and weavers in India and England, respectively, the words breathe the very spirit of protectionism. And it can mean nothing else. For if the question be between consumers in India and producers (or consumers either) in England, the infinitesimally minute fraction includes every actual or potential wearer of a *dhoti*.

THE PROPOSED DECCAN CHORD LINE.

(*Englishman.*)

IT is not needful to recapitulate the particulars as to the two alternative routes proposed for the Dekkan line. We are glad to notice, however, that there is a chance of the project being examined and checked by some who have local knowledge of the country to be served. Some months ago, one of the Bombay papers gave a general description of the route surveyed Lieutenant Beauclerk, to which we have ref-rred, but without giving much heed to the original and as yet most practicable course indicated, that from Manmar to Dhond. Lately another of the Bombay papers contained a letter (signed "Keswal"), written apparently by some district officer, speaking from the midst of the country intervening between the two long arms of the G. I. P. Railway. He approaches the proposed route from the southern side; and, knowing that Ahmadnagar—an important and favorite station of the Bombay army—is the chief intermediate object of the line, faithfully describes the various rivers and hills that would have to be dealt with in taking the line past that cantonment. Between Dhond and Ahmadnagar there is a rise of 1,000 feet to be overcome and, in course of the 130 miles or so, between the former place and the southern line and Manmar, there would be three large bridges over the Malor, the Prawera, and the Godavari respectively, besides several smaller ones. The view to which "Keswal" inclines is that a more direct and easier route can be got by locating the line further west, though keeping its northern terminus at Manmar. He does not seem aware that the more rugged western route from Kirki to near Nassik has been proposed and surveyed, or, perhaps, regards it as impracticable. He suggests two alternative lines, both having the northern terminus at Manmar, and aiming at Aurangabad, a distance of 75 miles. From this objective, one in many respects important, "Keswal" proposes to proceed either to Haidarabad or Sholapur, the former course being 280 miles, the latter 175 miles, making the total length of the chord 355 or 250 miles. No doubt much might be said for such a railway into heart of the Dekkan, though the principal traffic would be that to and from the territories of H. H. the Nizam; but it is manifest that this is a project far beyond the scope of what can be fairly described as a "chord" of the G. I. P. [illegible] there is no call for us to discuss a new scheme for [illegible] original project in the Public Works review [illegible] intelligent local criticism of the kind which is needed in respect of every projected railway, or other public work of magnitude. If the authorities of the day, in 1865, had, instead of jealously keeping their schemes and plans hidden away until Sir Andrew Clarke or the Secretary of State can spare time to decide upon them irrevocably, would permit in the fullest and freest manner such projects to be published, those authorities would find their difficulties lessened, and their anxieties lightened, when the time came for them to record their final decisions. There is nothing like daylight and free local discussion for dissipating visionary ideas, and defining real difficulties.

The projecting and making of chord lines is, perhaps, the most seductive side of railway development; but it is also one which requires to be closely scrutinised in the interests of the tax-payer, and in defence of other public works, possibly more productive or more urgently needed. Here, it will be seen, is a field of special enquiry demanding the nicest discrimination on part of the Public Works Minister, and requiring the fullest possible local information as to cost, methods, and results. In regard to lines which promise short cuts between important points of our present railway system, there will always be influential classes and strong interests in favour of them. One of these projects is that which leaving Nagpur might or might not be brought through neglected Raipur, and so on, through poverty-stricken districts by Sambalpur into the richest portion of Lower Bengal, through Midnapur, and so on to Calcutta. In this city, there will always be enthusiastic supporters of a project which would enable mail passengers to avoid the circumbendibus by Allahabad and Jabalpur, and cut short the Indian part of the overland journey by at least one day. We might well be excused for urging that this project is infinitely more needed and promising than is the scheme to connect the north and south branches of the G. I. P. Railway on the other side of India. But we are also conscious that this is not the legitimate comparison. The Nagpur, Midnapur, and Calcutta grand junction line is one on the broad gauge at a heavy cost, as must be the condition—is to be contrasted with the project for connecting the Central Provinces direct with the Bay of Bengal. This would be done by carrying forward the light line already in hand from Nagpur to Raipur, through the valley of the Mahanaddi to Kattak, or, better still, to some capacious accessible port that might be formed on the indented coast south of the Mahanaddi, near or below Puri. The former scheme would add to the advantages already possessed by the richer districts of Bengal, and would be a great boon to Europ-an passengers—though in this respect *pro tanto* to the disadvantage of the East Indian Railway; but the coarse produce of the jungly districts in the upper half of its course could not afford the traffic rates to Calcutta. The latter line from Nagpur to Kattak would connect the sea with the centre of the Peninsula, and give an outlet for produce which now rots for want of a market. It would compete with no existing means of communication, and while being made in first cost, and economical in working, might yield some profit over the interest. In this case, then, there can be no doubt where lies the balance of imperial advantage.

THE SAILOR'S HOME AND THE HOSPITAL.

(*Native Opinion.*)

THE opening of the new Sailor's Home was laid down among the Tumashas of the Prince's visit to Bombay, but neither at the arrival nor the departure of His Royal Highness could half an hour's time be spared to perform the ceremony. That was a bad sign, and it shortly afterwards appeared that the magnificent edifice erected at great cost for the purpose of commemorating the visit of Prince Alfred was to be applied to another use than the donor H. R. H. the Prince of Wales intended it for. A breach of faith of this kind is more serious than it would appear at present, and the very inscription on the frontage which proclaims the building in large letters to be the sailor's home will become a standing joke, and will serve as an example how things among us may on the outside be of quite another nature than they are within. Not satisfied with falsehoods and shams of all kinds, we must forsooth now have one of stone and mortar, at the very entrance of the city to warn all new arrivals, that we are often not what we appear to be, and that a building purporting to be the abode of manly strength and health, may in reality be one of disease and misery.

There was a time when Bombay was not as grand as now, not very many years ago, when both the Sailor's Home and the European General Hospital existed in other and meaner buildings than they now occupy; the one being near Dhobi-Talao and the other in the fort for a long time, and none of the hubbub now raised about the present buildings which are far superior to the old ones was ever indulged in. When the new Home at present occupied by the sailors, which had been planned by Mr. Malet, a high Government officer and amateur architect, was inaugurated, the building was considered extremely suitable and intended to last for all time to come; praises were equally lavished at the salubrious and airy position of the roomy General Hospital which it was pomposaly said had been removed to its present very appropriate locality from the cramped place and stuffy air of the Fort. Times have, however, changed considerably within the last two decades, and both institutions which were considered extremely well provided for on their removal to their present sites, are now on all hands admitted to be almost intolerably bad in locality, salubrity and extent. The present Sailor's Home [illegible] small stinking place, and the General Hospital is overrun with vermin, both being flagrant unsuitable in every respect to the purposes to which they [illegible] by dint of [illegible] healthy [illegible] to assist the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MONSOON IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH JUNE.

The monsoon broke over Allahabad on Saturday at 4 P.M. The burst lasted upwards of three hours with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. On Sunday weather very sultry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GROSVENOR MISSION.

SIMLA, 5TH JUNE.

Mr. Grosvenor is expected to come to Simla with his report. At present the Government know nothing of the result of his mission.

DEATH OF THE EX-SULTAN

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

Telegrams just received from Constantinople announce the death of Abdul Aziz, the ex-Sultan. He committed suicide.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8d.
4 per cent Rupee paper	84.
4½ per cent do.	84½
5½ per cent do.	86
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do. do.	£14-10
Do. Mercantile	23
Hongkong and Shanghai	22
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£80,500,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,750,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	104½

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5TH JUNE, 7-21 P.M.

Mail steamer Hindoostan, from China, arrived.

An explanation has been put forward on behalf of Mr. Pedder's extraordinary failure to appear at the Police Court in answer to a summons for an assault. It is stated that Mr. Pedder, after handing the summons over to his solicitor, asked his clerk at what time he ought to appear, and that the clerk misled him. Without stopping to inquire whether Mr. Pedder is always in the habit of consulting his clerk about his private affairs, we think that the proper course for him to pursue would have been to consult the solicitor to whom he had handed the summons. There is a slipshodness about the Municipal Commissioner's proceedings which is positively surprising.

Messrs. Daldy Isbister and Co. have arranged with Lieut. Cameron for his forthcoming work, which will be published early in the autumn.

A paragraph, extracted from a native paper, has been widely circulated, announcing the death of the Maharaja of Benares. There appears to have been no truth in the report, as His Highness is quite well at Benares.

On account of some detention to the Madras mail train the G. I. P. Railway Company's train left Raichore on Sunday last without any mails from Madras Presidency. No mails from places beyond Raichore were therefore received in Bombay yesterday.

An accident is reported by the Agra paper on the Neemuch line, near Bamagar. The ballast train was running for the first time, so that probably the rails were not in gauge. The guard is reported to have died on the spot, the break-van smashed, and some trucks injured.

Among the curiosities to be exhibited at the "Philadelphia "Centennial," is a block of pure silver, highly polished, and weighing 4,200 pounds. It is the product of Mexico, and is worth 42,000 dollars. It is fortunate that this block has not been put in circulation. If it had, where would Indian exchange have been?

An Anglo-Mahrattee newspaper gives out that a commission is to be appointed at Gwalior to make certain inquiries as to the circumstances under which the man known as the notorious Nana Saheb of Bithoor was arrested at Gwalior about two years ago, and who was, after a great deal of evidence having been taken as to his identity, released.

The London correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"The visit of the Empress of Germany, a clever woman, though a very ugly one, is supposed to have a political motive. She has had several confabulations with the Premier, and the Berlin Conferences on the Eastern question have fairly begun with the arrival not only on Count Andrassy, but of the Czar, in the Prussian capital."

The Calcutta Chamber has moved the Government for a reform of the system under which the survey of ships has hitherto been made in Calcutta. Their suggestions are:—

That the appointment and remuneration of fit and proper persons as may jointly or singly be unsworthy ships shall be made by the Port Commissioners, who shall have power to revoke such appointment, from time to time, as they may think fit.

That a ship shall be detained not only on complaint by one-fourth of the crew, but also upon the authority of the said Commissioners, in their judgment detention was justifiable under circumstances other than complaint or application by any of the crew. There should, however, be a penalty applicable in cases of approved conspiracy or wrongful detention, in order that wilful or malicious detention may be adequately punished.

A correspondent to the *Delhi Gazette* at Naini Tal writes on May 30th:—"We had a visit from Maharaja Scindia on his return from a pilgrimage to the source of the sacred Ganges, escorted by a tag-rag bobtail host of Brahmin mendicants and wretched-looking sepoys. It was fortunate his stay was limited by the authorities, which reflects credit upon our Sanitary Commissioner. Ushgur Ulee Khan, of Rampoor, came up to see His Highness. I have just learnt that we are to be honoured by a visit from the Maharaja of Jeypore, with a very small escort, to be "chaperoned" by the proprietor of the Mayo Hotel."

A Spanish paper, the *Star and Herald*, gives a sound and substantial reason for not gratifying its constituents by appearing in proper time. The unfortunate editor says that the Government troops were keeping up a continuous fire on the door of his sitting-room, and half-a-dozen shots did not vary three feet in striking. "To this annoyance," the editor pathetically adds, "we must attribute our delay in getting out this edition, for it is difficult to persuade men to work under a steady and dangerous fire, each one expecting the bullet!" We do not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of being in a Constitutional land.

The *Bengal Times* published at Dacca, referring to the occurrence near Dacca in which it was said that one of a hunting party used his spear against the mahout, and particulars of which we copied from the Calcutta *Statesman*, says that from enquiries we have made it appears that the mahout who was struck is not in a dangerous state and never has been. The wound is little beyond superficial and the man is in the best possible hands. We learn he is suffering from enlarged spleen. A paragraph from the *Statesman* exactly represents the rumours current. We are glad the reality is not so serious as the report. It is said that the man does not mean to complain.

A short time ago a native named Subraya Pillay died at Pondicherry, leaving the French Government a legacy of three lakhs of rupees. This money the people of Pondicherry petitioned the Government to devote to the establishment for their benefit of an Industrial School. The Government have, however, we read, decided to place the great work already so successfully commenced by the latest of our African travellers, in his recent unrivalled feat, and clear up all the doubtful points which he was unable to settle, in consequence of the impossibility of following up the route he intended to pursue when leaving Lake Tanganyika. Lieut. Cameron could not well find any one better fitted to accompany and second him than Consul Hopkins, whose energy and other fine qualities are so well known and appreciated by all those persons on the West Coast who have had the pleasure of meeting him, whilst his talents as an artist and draughtsman are of no mean order, and would prove invaluable in enabling the expedition to bring home faithful reproductions of the new and interesting scenery it would pass through, and of the strange tribes of people it would meet with.

In his book "The Shores of Lake Aral," Major Herbert Wood, R. E., says the *Athenæum*, relates a great stroke of business effected by a Khan of Khiva when threatened by the Turkomans. By damming up a westerly outlet of the Amu he at once reduced to a desert their cultivated lands, while the increased flow of water in the opposite direction swamped the pasture lands of another enemy. The consumption of water for irrigation varying with the prosperity of the people, is also a potent instrument of change in the features of the country. Several plans are now under consideration which would effect vast and important changes. These, indeed, are only limited by the fact, too often forgotten, that the supply of water is itself limited; increased cultivation thus entails a decrease in the navigating capacity of the rivers; while the diversion of their waters on a large scale may ruin extensive districts. An Italian geologist describes the modern action of man on the surface of the earth as a new physical force, equal in effect to the volcano or the earthquake; and certainly the authors of some of the schemes proposed appear to be as "careless of the single life" as Nature herself. But there is a plan in contemplation, not excessively difficult of execution, of which the political results may be of the highest value. The river Syrdaria, after issuing from the hill country of Khokand, turns abruptly to the north. But there is good evidence to show that in former days its course from this point ran due west. It is proposed to turn a part of the river into its ancient channel, which would lead it directly to the Amu, whose stream might then be diverted, by one of its former channels, into the Caspian. The latter half of this route would run through the heart of the Turkoman country, and the nomad tribes might thus be led to settle down to an agricultural life, while an easy road, if not a water way, would then lead directly from the Caspian to Bokhara and Khokand. These two objects attained, there would be no further pretext for that advance along the frontier of Persia towards Merv, which may lead to a dispute with England about the boundaries of Afghanistan. This unexpected solution of a dangerous question is greatly to be wished for, and we hope that it may be found feasible, and that the injury which would be inflicted on the districts of the lower Syr-daria by the abstraction of so much water may be prevented by bringing back some of the former affluents of this river into connexion with the main stream.

Our readers will remember the account we published a few weeks ago of the running on a rock near Malta of the P. and O. s. s. Indus. The *Englishman* writes:—"We hear that, on her arrival in London, the P. and O. steamer Indus was put into dry dock in the yard of the Thames Ship-building Company, to undergo repairs. We have not ascertained the exact extent of the damage she sustained by being run on the Monsciar Reef on the coast of Malta, but, we understand, she received injuries in the after-part, which necessitated the putting in of a new plate, and that she had marks showing where she bumped on the reef, as high as ten feet above the keel. Soon after leaving the Mediterranean, and entering the Atlantic Ocean, the Indus experienced a heavy gale, and the passengers who went home in her may congratulate themselves that they were in so stout a vessel as she proved herself to be. Captain H. Stewart, who was in command of the vessel when she went on the rocks, was suspended on the arrival of the ship in London, and the third officer, Mr. Packer, who was on watch on the bridge at the time of the accident, has been dismissed from the Company's service."

It will be remembered [illegible] the *Examiner*, that great stress was laid by Mr. Disraeli in his famous speech, during the third reading of the Royal Titles Bill, on the fact that in *Whitaker's Almanac* Her Majesty was described as "Her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith," and that he insisted on the invariable accuracy of this authority. This was very impressive, but our faith in the reliability of the Almanac has been somewhat shaken since we found in the same publication the following extraordinary statement given as the Parliamentary event for May 10, 1875, in the House of Lords:—"The second reading of the Scotch Fiends Bill was lost." Surely even the Prime Minister will not insist that all the readers of *Whitaker's Almanac* believe any such Bill to have been proposed to the Government of this country. The only possible conjecture could be that some peer who had been to see Mr. Irving's *Macbeth* had become stage-struck, and introduced the measure, anxious to grant the prayer of Macduff:—

Front to front
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.

The Simla paper *ought* to be well informed, every one would remark, but when the *Civil and Military Gazette* gets hold of a rumour like the one in the paragraph below from that paper, the value of the information may be reasonably doubted. Our contemporary says:—"A rumour has reached us that the vacant bishopric of Calcutta is to be conferred on the Reverend Julian Robinson who accompanied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, as special correspondent to the *Pioneer*. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, but as almost everybody who accompanied His Royal Highness through the perils of the *Terai* has been decorated or "honorably" mentioned, the rumour may be founded on good grounds. The reverend gentleman named for the high honor would, we believe, rather say *Nolo Episcopari*, as he is a modest man, and does not covet further notoriety than that already given to him in a late number of the *Graphic* in which the readers of that journal were treated to a picture entitled, 'The shaving of the Revd. Julian Robinson.' To make him a Bishop will be a very proper recognition of his services to the *Pioneer*, a journal to which Lord Northbrook was under many obligations. Should the 'lawn sleeves' be given as rumoured, we have authority for stating that Mr. P. Robinson, late sub-editor of the *Pioneer*, will enter Holy orders in order to become chaplain to his episcopal parent." Like the *Graphic's* illustration, the above rumour may well be called a "shave."

It is stated (says the *Athenæum*) upon good authority, that Lieut. Cameron, C.B., contemplates a second journey into Equatorial Africa at no distant period, in which event he will start from the West Coast, and proposes to proceed up the Congo, taking with him natives of Zanzibar, who, in this case, will be working *homewards* from the commencement. The great advantages of this plan are at once obvious as not only will new ground be broken almost at the outset, instead of the traveller (as is the case in starting from the East Coast) going over a beaten track for some hundreds of miles before an unknown and, therefore, more interesting region is reached; but the fact of working towards their own country, which they will be doing daily, will act as a stimulus with the followers of the adventurous and enterprising explorer. Consul Hopkins is understood to think very highly of this plan, which he deems so hopeful of success that he may volunteer to accompany Lieut. Cameron. The antecedents of the two gallant officers are of a nature to render the probabilities of their succeeding in so desirable an undertaking unusually great, and we trust that the scheme may be matured, and receive from the Government the Royal Geographical Society, and the public at large, that support which it so fully merits. Such an expedition, if successful, would cou[illegible] the Company should [illegible] for care to take passengers through to their destination without changing cars, for shelter cannot be given at this central point.

A Hindoo Swindler of Rs. 10,000.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the Purdasee watchman, named Ramsing Mungulsing, who stands charged in connection with three other accused, named Narrotumdas Purshotumdas, Dyall Urksb, and Rao Sahib Balla Sahib, with theft and aiding and abetting the said offence in respect of Rs. 10,000 in Government currency notes, the property of Inderjee Narronjee, the complainant, was placed before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee and charged with the offence. Inderjee Narronjee, the informant, was re-called and re-sworn, when he identified the prisoner as Ramsing Mungulsing alluded to in his information which was read in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, the particulars of which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 19th instant, pending the arrest of the other accused parties, the prisoner Ramsing in the meantime being remanded to jail.

Cheetas on the Look-out.—From Singhur we learn that one cheeta was seen there on Sunday last and another on Wednesday. They seem to be prowling about on the sides of the hill, and come up at night to see if they can get any stray cattle or sheep. Several wild animals are seen nightly at the west side of Singhur, near Windy Point, but in the dark one can hardly tell what kind of animals they are. Near the temple and the sacred well there are cows and calves kept, and it is supposed that they come up in hopes that some of them may be left out of cover. The climate of Singhur is very pleasant just now. There are several Parsee families up this year, and most of the houses that are habitable are occupied. Some of the houses are in ruins, and would require to be re-built before occupation.—*Deccan Herald*,—June 5.

The "Guzerat Mitra" not a "Low Renegade" after all.—We thought it our duty to offer a few observations a fortnight ago upon the discussion which is going on at present among the Parsees. That discussion is now coming or has probably already come to a close. We did not mean to criticise the Parsees severely, although it was our duty to point out how their writers, and speakers, and politicians have failed. Our ideal of excellence is very high, and therefore we were in a position to give only a moderate praise to the literary work and energy of the Parsees. The object of a critic generally is to find fault, and De Quincey used to say he was nothing if not critical. Yet we were not in that article disposed to pronounce a condemnation on the whole community. What we wrote is certainly true of a part of the community. However, it appeared to several of those who read our words in a higher paper that we had taken up an entirely hostile attitude towards the Parsees, especially as those words were accompanied by an unpleasant observation made by an old friend of ours who, for anything we know, is one of the presiding geniuses in the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. We will not refer to the unsleeping ill-will to us of the *Bombay Gazette*, but no candid reader will say that it was our intention to set aside the whole of the Parsee community as of no value or use in point of learning and literature, and in the matter of enterprise of all kind. The Parsees are very tolerant of unfriendly criticism coming from one of another race, but they are touched in a tender part if they find that any one of their own tribe has turned against them. We can assure our readers that no one from amongst the Parsees has turned a low renegade.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MR. DISRAELI ON RUSSIAN POLICY.

(*Englishman.*)

We now find that Mr. Disraeli, when in office, takes substantially the same view on the question which Mr. Gladstone did. However he or his followers may have welcomed the Russian advance in Asia as a *ruse* for drawing out his party when in opposition, in skirmishing order, against the Liberal Government, it is clear that when in office he continues the same policy as that Government bequeathed to him. We have now full means of knowing the deliberate and permanent line of action which the Government of England, whoever may be at its head, is prepared to pursue. In the first place, it fully recognises that the question is one of the gravest import alike to our interests here and to the prestige and position of England in Europe. It is a question which it acknowledges to be worth fighting for if occasion should arise. But it distinctly refuses to see in the bare fact of Russian aggression, or of Russian annexation in Central Asia, a legitimate *casus belli*. It has no belief in an "intermediary zone." It knows of no geographical point in such a zone, with regard to which it is prepared to say to Russia—hitherto shalt thou come, and no further. But, in the second place, it keeps distinctly before its eyes that circumstances may, at no distant period, render it expedient to fix such a point, and to face the consequences.

To those among us who really believe that the Russian horizon is not placed at any more westerly point than our Punjab frontier, these views must be intensely unsatisfactory. And even in England there is a large class of thinkers whold that a policy of restrained activity with reference to Russia amounts to a policy of inaction and retrogression on our part. Generally speaking, it may be said that this party is always strong among the Parliamentary Opposition, and always weak among the political body for the time being in power at home. The irresponsible critic sees very strongly the necessity for action, while those who would be answerable for the action feel very heavily the evils and perils which would attend it. For, it is clear that if we are to set limits to the Russian advance, or to interfere in the dealings of Russia with Asiatic States, Russia will have an equal right to insist on her advice being taken with regard to our own relations with the Native Powers of India. This might be quite sufficiently awkward to us, even with reference to our outer line of geographical frontier. We should find it an unpleasant complication in our efforts to establish order in Khelat, or in our endeavours to make the King of Burmah listen to reason, if Russian negotiators appeared on the scene in the capacity of candid critics and plain-spoken friends. We know perfectly well what the result would be. The dexterous Asiatic would do his best to balance the two European Powers against the other, and to secure the Russian verdict against any line of repression or chastisement which we might deem it right to adopt. But this would only be the beginning of our sorrows. For it should never be forgotten that our outer geographycal frontier as not our only one. One-third of the Continent of India is still native territory, and each Native State, within our dominions, has a certain autonomy of its own. Our relations with these Native States are in a constant process of flux and change. At one time we find it necessary to enforce our authority, at another time we allow that authority to remain, if not in abeyance, at least out of sight. Our only rule of conduct is our own sense of equity and good conscience. But that rule can only be maintained on the assumption that our own sense of right is the only one that can be brought to bear upon the questions which arise. Now, the first result of our claiming to be heard with reference to Russia's dealings with the Native States of Central Asia, would be a claim on her part to be heard with reference to our dealings with the Native States of India. Are we prepared to admit such a claim? This is a question which the party of action in England and among ourselves has not considered. We believe that it would be both impolitic and unsafe to place ourselves in a position towards Russia in Central Asia, which would enable Russia to place herself in such a position towards us in India.

We shall take a single case. Every one knows that the dream of Sir Salar Jang's life is to re-attach the Berars to Haidarabad. It is a fair and legitimate aspiration on his part. His family signed away the Berars to us, and this fact has done more to complicate Sir Salar Jang's position, and to frustrate his efforts at good government in the territories of the Nizam, than the follies of successive Princes, the intrigues of the *zanna*, or even the fanaticism of the Arab dregs of the Haidarabad populace. We say, therefore, that Sir Salar Jang has good cause for wishing to wipe out this stain on his family's patriotism As one of a long line of Ministers, he is naturally desirous to retrieve any act that may have damaged the hereditary prestige, and as one of the very best administrators at this moment in Asia, he is right to wish to do away with a state of things which impairs his power to introduce liberal measures and internal reforms. Sir Salar Jang has a case which willl commend itself, both as a matter of sentiment and as a matter of right, to many minds. Yet it is a case which when both sides are fully heard, leaves upon the mind very grave doubt as to whether the English Government ought to grant what Sir Salar Jang desires. As things are at present constituted, the case will be fully heard, and substantial justice will be done. But if Russia were to intervene, and claim to give advice and to influence our policy, it would be almost impossible to do justice. Our national sense of independence would be arrayed against Sir Salar Jang's claims, and he would have to console himself with the sympathy of Russia for the loss of the impartial equity of the British Government. This supposes that [illegible] her support to mere sympathy. [illegible] more material character, the conse[illegible] European war with regard to a que[illegible] deal with as one of internal a[illegible] Disraeli's late speech has a value qui[illegible] temporary party measures connect[illegible] Empress. It reveals, in an una[illegible] that the policy of England towa[illegible] is a permanent policy, and that [illegible] fast amid the chances and changes [illegible] Government.

"WHO IS THE PERSON?"

(*Pioneer.*)

Who is the person that writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with such trenchant ignorance, on Indian topics? We know now it is not Mr. FitzJames Stephen: and even if we had not direct testimony to this, a recent article entitled *Commercial Treaties and Indian Protectionism*, bears clear internal evidence that its author can never even have seen the Apollo Bunder. Nobody who understood the subject would assert that the import duty on cotton cloth was protective. And nobody who understood either Indian taxation, or taxation anywhere else, would speak of the Indian revenue system as "in the main made up of what are theoretically fiscal barbarisms." Why is the monopoly of opium more a "theoretically fiscal barbarism" than the liquor-tax at home? Because it is called a *monopoly*? Is the French *regie de tabac* a theoretically fiscal barbarism, because it is called a monopoly? Or is it because the opium is sold in China? We have hitherto believed that the test of goodness in a fiscal method was its providing a revenue with the minimum of pressure on industry. The opium revenue at any rate answers that test, for it hampers industry in no degree, but on the contrary perceptibly enriches large masses of the people. The only ground on which it can be attacked is the sale in China; and this on the ground that the Chinese Government professes to object to it, and that the Chinese people would be better without it. Both these propositions admit of much controversy; but it will here suffice to say that the Government of India is no more responsible for the sale of opium in China than it is for the sale of tea in London. The Government owns the opium and sells it to merchants, who dispose of it as they find a market. As to the salt tax, it is at least as defensible in principle as our duties on tea, coffee, sugar, and other combustibles. It is often a hardship on the very poor, but it brings within the scope of the public revenue thousands who would otherwise contribute nothing. But the crowning touch of dogmatic ignorance is reached when the land-revenue, which the writer calls "the absorption of a great part of the rent of land," is treated as a theoretically fiscal barbarism. There is probably no part of the world where rent is more largely "absorbed" for public purposes than in Great Britain, but British taxes on rent are called poor rates and other local rates. By these names they are all right, and are consistent with high civilization; but call "the absorption of rent" land-revenue and apply it to imperial purposes, and forthwith it becomes a fiscal barbarism. Did the writer ever hear of the *contribution fanciere* in France? The truth is, that any stick will do to beat a dog with. The writer had to make out a case against the cotton duties, and it cost nothing to make a wholesale attack on the revenue system generally. The best of the joke is, that the writer in *Pall Mall*, denouncing protection, is a protectionist at heart. The question of the cotton duties "is of practical interest to an infinitesimally minute fraction of the Indian population, though it is of vital importance to millions of Englishmen." It is by means the cotton spinners and weavers in India and England, respectively, the words breathe the very spirit of protectionism. And it can mean nothing else. For if the question be between consumers in India and producers (or consumers either) in England, the infinitesimally minute fraction includes every actual or potential wearer of a *dhoti*.

THE PROPOSED DECCAN CHORD LINE.

(*Englishman.*)

It is not needful to recapitulate the particulars as to the two alternative routes proposed for the Dekkan line. We are glad to notice, however, that there is a chance of the project being examined and checked by some who have local knowledge of the country to be served. Some months ago, one of the Bombay papers gave a general description of the route surveyed Lieutenant Beauclerk, to which we have referred, but without giving much heed to the original and as yet unpublished notices then indicated, that from Manmar to Dhond. Lately another of the Bombay papers contained a letter (signed "Keswal"), written apparently by some district officer, speaking from direct knowledge of the country intervening between the two long arms of the G. I. P. Railway. He approaches the proposed route from the southern side; and, knowing that Ahmadnagar—an important and favorite station of the Bombay army—is the chief intermediate object of the line, he faithfully describes the various rivers and hills that would have to be dealt with in taking the line past that cantonment. Between Dhond and Ahmadnagar there is a rise of 1,000 feet to be overcome and, in course of the 139 miles or so, between the former place and the southern line and Manmar, there would be three large bridges over the Mahr, the Prawara, and the Godavari respectively, besides several smaller ones. The view to which "Keswal" inclines is that a feasible railway route can be got by locating the line further east, though keeping its northern terminus at Manmar. He does not seem aware that the more rugged western route from Kirki to near Nasik has been proposed and surveyed, or, perhaps, he regards it as financially impracticable. He suggests two alternative lines, both having the northern terminus at Manmar, and aiming at Aurangabad, a distance of 75 miles. From this objective, one in many respects important, "Keswal" proposes to proceed either to Haidarabad or Sholapur, the former course being 289 miles, the latter 175 miles, making the total length of the chord 353 or 350 miles. No doubt, much might be said for such a railway into heart of the Dekkan, though the great value of it would be within the territories of H. H. the Nizam; but it is manifest that this is a project far beyond the scope of what can be fairly described as a "chord" of the G. I. P. [illegible] is no call for us to discuss a new scheme, and we are not sorry to see that the brief [illegible] original project in the Public Works review [illegible] intelligent local criticism, a legitimate *casus belli*. If the authorities of the great P. W. D., instead of jealously keeping their schemes and plans hidden away until Sir Andrew Clarke or the Secretary of State can spare time to decide upon them irrevocably, would permit the "objects and intentions" of such projects to be published, those authoritiee would find their difficulties lessened, and their anxieties lightened, when the time came for them to record their final decisions. There is nothing like daylight and free local discussion for dissipating visionary ideas, and defining real difficulties.

The projecting and making of chord lines is, perhaps, the most seductive side of railway development; but it is also one which requires to be closely scrutinised in the interests of the tax-paying public, and of other public works, possibly more productive or more urgently needed. Here, it will be seen, is a field of special enquiry demanding the nicest discrimination on part of the Public Works Minister, and requiring the full possible local information as to cost, methods, and results. In regard to lines which promise short cuts between important points of our present railway system, there will always be influential classes and strong interests in favour of them. One of these projects is that which leaving Nagpur, might or might not be brought through neglected Raipur, and so on, through poverty-stricken districts by Sambalpur into the richest portion of Lower Bengal, through Midnapur, and so on to Calcutta. In this city, there will always be enthusiastic supporters of a project which would enable mail passengers to avoid the circumbendibus by Allahabad and Jabalpur, and cut short the Indian part of the overland journey by at least one day. We might well be excused for urging that this project is infinitely more needed and promising than is the scheme to connect the north and south branches of the G. I. P. Railway on the other side of India. But we are also conscious that this is not the legitimate comparison. The Nagpur, Midnapur, and Calcutta grand junction line—made on the broad gauge at a heavy cost, as must be the condition—is to be contrasted with the project for connecting the Central Provinces direct with the Bay of Bengal. This would be done by carrying forward the light line already in hand from Nagpur to Raipur, through the valley of the Mahanadi to Kattak, or, better still, to some capacious accessible port that might be formed on the indented coast south of the Mahanadi, near or below Puri. The former scheme would add to the advantages already possessed by the richer districts of Bengal, and would be a great boon to Europ-an passengers—though in this respect pry Indo to the disadvantage of the East Indian Railway; but the coarse produce of the jungly districts in the upper half of its course could not afford the traffic rates to Calcutta. The latter line from Nagpur to Kattak would connect the sea with the centre of the Peninsula, and give an outlet for produce which now rots for want of a market. It would compete with no existing means of communication, and while being moderate in first cost, and economical in working, might yield some profit over the interest. In this case, then, there can be no doubt where lies the balance of imperial advantage.

THE SAILOR'S HOME AND THE HOSPITAL.

(*Native Opinion.*)

The opening of the new Sailor's Home was laid down among the Tumashas of the Prince's visit to Bombay, but neither at the arrival nor the departure of His Royal Highness could half an hour's time be spared to perform the ceremony. That was a bad sign, and it shortly afterwards appeared that the magnificent edifice erected at great cost for the purpose of commemorating the visit of Prince Alfred was to be applied to another use than the donor H. H. Khanderao Gaekwar had intended it for. A breach of faith of this kind is more serious than it would appear at present, and the very inscription on the frontage which proclaims the building in large letters to be the sailor's home will become a standing joke, and will serve as an example of how things among us may on the outside be of quite another nature than they are within. Not satisfied with falsehoods and shams of all kinds, we must forsooth now have one of stone and mortar, at the very entrance of the city to warn all new arrivals, that we are often not what we appear to be, and that a building purporting to be the abode of manly strength and health, may in reality be one of disease and misery.

There was a time when Bombay was not as grand as now, not very many years ago, when both the Sailor's Home and the European General Hospital existed in other and meaner buildings than they now occupy; the one being near Dhobi-Talao and the other in the body of the town; and the public were then pleased about the present buildings which are far superior to the old ones was ever indulged in. When the new Home at present occupied by the sailors, which had been planned by Mr. Malet, a high Government officer and amateur architect, was inaugurated, the building was considered extremely suitable and intended to last for all time to come; praises were equally lavished at the salubrious and airy position of the roomy General Hospital which it was pomposuly said had been removed to its present very appropriate locality from the cramped place and stuffy air of the Fort. Times have, however, changed considerably within the last two decades, and both institutions which were considered extremely well provided for on their removal to their present sites, are now on all hands admitted to be almost intolerably bad in locality, salubrity and extent. The present Sailor's Home [illegible] small [illegible] place [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

it. And whatever does so is also detrimental to the holders of Indian or other securities of which the interest is paid in silver. But it is only States or persons in this position—that is, those in receipt of a more or less fixed sum in silver—who will permanently be affected by it. After the depreciation of silver has attained its limit trade will be exactly where it is now, and though during the process there will be much unsatisfactory uncertainty in the trades with the countries whose prices are in silver, and though in some parts our trade will probably suffer, yet other parts will as probably be benefitted; and therefore this change, though like all changes in the value of a currency, a troublesome burthen, is nevertheless, not an evil of the first magnitude, or at all likely to produce the disastrous effects on English commerce especially, which we sometimes see expected from it.

We must remember that silver is still practically the main currency of a very large part of the world. The whole of the East uses it, not indeed, to the entire exclusion of gold, but still much more than gold. It suits the minuteness of the payments which in Oriental countries, and in all countries in which there is no credit, of necessity make up almost the whole of the daily transactions which carry on common life, and for which the smallest gold coin that can be safely and economically used is very many times too great. Over the vast area of the backward pale of the world an incalculable quantity of silver is now scattered, doing the work of daily life, and doing it almost to the exclusion of all other currencies. And we must remember, too, that with this currency, as with all others, the efficiency depends on the value. The more things a rupee exchanges for, the fewer rupees will be necessary to do the work of India. A change of 10 per cent. on the purchasing power of silver would make 10 per cent. more silver necessary in each of these countries; and though we do not know what 10 per cent. would amount to, because we really cannot tell even approximately the quantity of silver circulating in those countries, yet we see that it must amount to something very large, for that present circulation must be reckoned by hundreds of millions. To make a permanent change even of small amount in the purchasing power of silver throughout the world is a most costly matter, requiring much time. No commodity is of so stable a value as a great deal of money diffused over many countries, because as soon as you diminish that value even a little, you augment the quantity required indefinitely. In this case, far more than in any other, an addition to the supply of itself generates an addition to the demand.

And a depreciation of such money is necessarily diffused with more or less rapidity through the various nations who use it. A local congestion, so to speak, is impossible. The laws which distribute the precious metals over the world will gradually lessen the value of all of them if it is greatly and suddenly lowered in any one. There is a steady tendency to take such a commodity from the country where its purchasing power is small to those in which its purchasing power is great, and in that way this power settles in all countries at its level.

Such a change in the value of a metallic money will even generate a new trade between countries which had none before. The discovery of gold in Australia and California gave those countries a buying power which created a great direct commerce with them; the nations from whom they bought obtained a buying power too; so on with those from whom they bought; and so an unprecedented accession to the previous trade of the world.

It would be absurd to expect any results of similar or approaching magnitude from the new silver mines in America, even were their magnitude and fertility many times greater than even the most sanguine computers make them. But the same cardinal principles will govern this smaller case which we have seen govern the greater. The silver prices of all articles must gradually and slowly be raised all through the silver countries; and the rise will be effected the most quickly in those countries which have most share in the commerce of the world, and which export and import most. Take the case of India at this time. The depreciation of silver in London is an encouragement to English capitalists to buy commodities—jute, cotton, indigo, or whatever it may be—in India. Such commodities are sold in rupees, that is, in silver, in the Calcutta market. Now, an English capitalist must first buy his rupees—for this is the real result of the more complex exchange transactions—before he can obtain these commodities. The cheaper, therefore, he can buy such rupees the better his operation. Supposing an order to buy at a given hour in the Calcutta market to yield neither profit nor loss when rupees were at 2s. it might yield a good profit if the rupee fell to 1s. 8d., because then the gold of the English capitalist would go so much further in the purchase of them.

The very contrary arises in the case of English exports to India. The English exporter of these is paid in rupees at Calcutta or Bombay, and these rupees when he brings them home to London, are worth (say) a sixth less than they used to be; and, therefore, he has a steady and certain motive not to export as much as he used to do. And the sure result of these two changes, of the discouragement of exports to India and of an encouragement of imports from India, is a flow of silver from hence thither, which must ultimately raise the general standard of prices there.

It may be objected that this rise of prices will be an evil to India—will throw it out of the world's market; that Indian cotton, for example, which has thus risen in price, will not be able to compete with American cotton of which the price will be unaltered. But this objection is fallacious; all which the rise of prices will effect will be to withdraw the exceptional encouragement which, as we have just explained, the present state of things gives to the export of Indian cotton. When silver has settled to its new level of value all trade, whether of export to, or import from, India, will go on as it did when it was at its old value. Take the case of the English importers from India, silver having fallen (say) 15 per cent. In its relation to gold he will get 15 per cent. more rupees than he used to do for his gold, but when he goes into the Calcutta market, he will find that these rupees will only purchase an equal percentage less; his gold will be neither more nor less efficient than at first, and therefore he will neither be encouraged to buy or discouraged from buying. Conversely, the English exporter to India will not be able to get as much for the rupees for which he sells his goods, when he brings those goods home here, but on the other hand he will have, to a corresponding extent, more rupees, and there fore the final outcome of his trade will not be altered.

No doubt it is true that during the process of depreciation our general export trade to some countries will be under a disadvantage. We shall export to them silver instead of goods; but on the other hand, certain other branches of our foreign trade will be augmented. The silver which we send to India we shall have sent to us from America, and we shall have to pay for it. And we shall doubtless pay for it in the same way that we pay America for the rest of the commodities which she sends us. Our present direct trade with America stands thus:—

	£
Export from America to England (1874)	73,897,000
— England to America (do.)	32,238,080
Balance in favour of America	41,659,000

And against this balance America draws drafts to pay for what she buys in India, in China, or in France, and all over the world. The trade is what is called a triangular trade, because the debt due to one nation is paid for, not by the nation which owes it, but by some other nation or nations which are in debt to that nation. The more, therefore, we augment our American trade, the more we shall have to export in goods, not indeed wholly or probably principally to America itself, as to other countries to which she is in debt. And as America always draws in the end in the sale of these there curiously enough one of the trades which will most likely be thus stimulated is the trade with the East, which from the first operhtion of the new cause—by the substitution of silver for goods in our direct trade—has been discouraged and depressed.

The same fact may be put in another way. The United States have acquired by the extraordinary productiveness of their new mines of silver an augmented purchasing power in the markets of the world. The increase of power they use in buying the commodities which they wish for in the East and throughout the world. But partly owing to her protective system, and partly in consequence of natural causes, America has no direct communication with the countries which produce those goods; she therefore sends the silver to England, and England acts for her as a produce broker on a vast scale—both sends on the silver to the countries which want it, and pays, indirectly, for what she buys to the countries she buys from. That we are able so to pay is one of the many instances in which, in trade, most is given to those who already have most. Our export trade is so much greater, and so much more easily augmented than that of any other country, because we are able to settle any debt in commodities far better than any other nation. If the United States buy of nation B, B is more likely to want something of Englandthan of anyone else, or it, instead, B buys of C, C is so likely, and so on through the alphabet, till at last you come to England. Our predominant international trade gives us, in a business such as this, an assured pre-eminence.

This is one compensation for any evil to our present export trade, which may be caused by a change in the value of silver; and another is that a part of our import trade will, as we have seen, be benefitted by the same cause; which must either cause—according to circumstances—increased profits to our traders or diminished prices to our consumers; and, either way, be a gain.

In thus writing, we have been content to assume that the American production of new silver will be on the largest scale which has ever even been alleged, because we wished to show how large the area of silver-using countries is; how slow, in consequence, will be the process of depreciation; how much of benefit, as well as of loss, there is to our trade while the process is going on; and how much commerce will return to its antecedent state when the change has run its course, and the depreciation has terminated.

SIGNOR ROSSI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR—It is with extreme reluctance that I crave a portion of your space for a reply to some of the criticisms which have been called forth by the two impersonations of Shakespearian characters with which I have hitherto ventured to appeal to the judgment of an English audience.

An artist, by the very fact of openly challenging public opinion, is bound to accept the verdict, favourable or otherwise, which he has voluntarily incurred, and to submit, without a murmur, to a decision the candour and impartiality of which he has no right to question. The only case in which this silence imposed on the artist may be broken is when private character is assailed, or, what is tantamount, something is said of him that may prejudice the fair judgment to which he is justly entitled. This latter I take to be my case. With the opinions expressed of my merits or abilities as an actor, in a purely technical sense, I have no reason to quarrel. I should be more greedy of praise than I know myself to be were I not amply satisfied with the liberal homage which has been paid to my artistic talent, such as it is, notwithstanding the disadvantages I have laboured under from the effects of the climate on my physical resources. With that part of the general verdict pronounced upon me I am more than satisfied. It is when I am held up has having so totally misconceived the creations of English's great poet, which I have already ventured on representing, as that all I am likely to attempt in future must infallibly be tainted with the same erroneous and inadequate apprehension of their true significance and purport; it is when the public is told that I have formed and given embodiment to interpretations of Shakespeare's characters completely at variance with English ideas and traditions, and not only not consonant with the text, but opposed to its direct indications; that I conceive I have a right to vindicate myself against charges which, if not to say proved but believed in without proof as they are likely to be, would render it my most expedient course to close at once by a voluntary retirement my English career as an actor of Shakespearian characters, and abandon the field to those to whom may be conceded a more intelligent appreciation of the great dramatic genius. I am told—to sum up these charges against me briefly—that I make Hamlet a sheer madman throughout, my view being that he cannot be taxed with insanity at all in common acceptation of the word. Even in assuming madness, his acute faculty of reason will not permit the purposed disarrangement of his thought to be without a method in its madness, which Polonius, the most impressed with the idea of Hamlet's madness, notices at once, and after witnessing this, the maddest passage in all Hamlet's doings, the King refuses to consider him insane. As regards the ethnical question, whether or no Hamlet was purposely painted by Shakespeare with a view to representing a type of Norman character as opposed to an inhabitant of any other clime, there is no evidence extrinsic or internal to prove. I have ever regarded Hamlet as a type of humanity at large when, under certain conditions of temperament, natural or acquired, there is a conflict between the reflective and intellectual powers and the active principle, between the impulse to act and the perfect concurrence of thought and resolve to justify the fine distinctions between the Will which the lymphatic disposition retards and overlaps the suggestions of a sanguine and nervous organisation, producing doubt, hesitation and finally despair, whelming in its black waves even the strong principle of love, may exist under any clime, is not more a produce of Scandinavia than of Italy, and may be expressed as regards detail of gesture, facial expression, vocal accent, in any way congenial to the artist's natural mode of conveying emotion. There are vivacious Northerns and heavy apathetic Southerns. The point is to seize the character of the man Hamlet, and express it as the artist, whatever his own temperament may be, would express the emotions incident to such a character were they his own. This is my general view of Hamlet, and if I have conveyed the expression that I consider him affected with positive insanity, the impression is so erroneous that I cannot believe it to originate in myself but in some such foregone conclusion as that openly expressed by one of my critics when he condemns my future impersonations beforehand.

For my exposition of the character of Lear, as to which I accept the interpretation put upon it—namely, that he is shown somewhat crazy from the commencement—I plead the warrant of the very nature of his actions from his first appearance on the stage. In dispossessing himself of his kingdom to enjoy a life of ease, allotting it in shares among his daughters in return for fulsome expressions of affection, and obstinately closing his heart against the modest truthfulness of Cordelia, whom he professes to love above the others, he exhibits a near approach to the very limits of a sound understanding. These are already the acts of a dotard; and in the very next scene he is shown having cast off all thought of kingly or fatherly care, clamouring for his dinner, and impatiently anxious for the solacing company of his fool. How far these scenes are consistent either with sober sanity of intellect or true regal dignity in the modern sense—especially when the portraiture is that of a semi-barbarous monarch—I leave to candid reflection to determine. It is not till subsequently, when the loss of his regal power is fully realised in all its bitterness, even amidst the overthrow of his reason, that he shows him-If impressed with a sense of his kingly dignity, and while decking himself with mock trappings of royalty proclaims himself "every inch a king."

I have now said enough, I hope, to prove that I have not formed conceptions of the Shakespearian characters already represented by me so recklessly inconsistent with the text of my author as has been represented, and to show that I may be trusted as regards the future not to shock the most scrupulous and careful student of the great works I have been for years humbly desirous and faithfully toiling to represent in all their grandeur and sublimity.—Yours respectfully,

ERNES TO ROSSI.

Theatere Royal, Drury-lane, May 8.

THE "CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW" ON MIRACLES.

(Spectator.)

A REMARKABLE article, to which a good deal of attention has been very properly drawn in the April number of the *Church Quarterly Review*, on the "Rationale of Miracles," certainly puts in a far less assailable form than has been at all common among divines the relation in which miracles stand to revelation as a whole, and their evidential value as prophesied events. We have long held the author's view of miracles as events of which the chief purpose was not intellectual instruction, but modifications of national or individual destiny of a kind to secure some great moral end,—like the training-up of a nation in hatred of idolatry and in the habit of serving an invisible and righteous God,—or like the manifestation of divine love for all sorts of insignificant persons, such as the blind beggar, Bartimæus, for example, or the Syro-Phœnician woman. That is really the only view of the Jewish and Christian miracles which will hold water for a moment. No one can say, of nine at least out of every ten miracles recorded in the Bible, of what dogmatic truth they were even supposed to be the guarantee. And even where such a truth can be surmised, no one could have taught that truth so well, as is supposed, in connection with it, really do guarantee it. The Gospels indeed assume that something like preternatural powers may be wielded by evil men, and also by good men who are not chosen messengers of God, but who are with Him only so far as they are not against Him. All that is mixedly assumed to be true, shows concerning the person who predicts or is instrumental in bringing it about, is that he has either some very unusual knowledge, or some very unusual power. Whether that knowledge or power is of the kind which we call divine can only be decided by the consideration of a great number of other circumstances, of which the moral and spiritual drift of the events of which it formed a part, and the historical origin and historical effect of that series of events, are probably quite the most important. For instance, supposing it should ultimately be proved that some of the inexplicable phenomena asserted by "Spiritists" (as they are best called, to distinguish them from Spiritualists) really happen, no one could reasonably suppose that direct divine agency, in the first place, because they are mixed up with so much folly and so much fraud, and in the next place, because they are not in any sense links in a grand historic series adapted to bring home the power of divine righteousness as the true object of human worship, but are rather penetrated everywhere with all those indications of confusion and caprice which earmark as it were, the phenomena left to man to clear up and unravel for himself as he best can, and which absolutely exclude the idea of divine teaching.

But the second point made by the *Church Quarterly* Reviewer is even more important than his first. It is that miracles must not be regarded as a suspension or infraction of the laws or principles of nature, but simply as the introduction of such new conditions, by the agency of a supernatural Will, as will impress an articulate purpose and significance on those natural causes, which, when left to themselves, could only be understood as parts of a system, not as embodying any individual purpose. Our Lord warned his disciples against supposing that the persons killed by the fall of the tower of Siloam were in any sense punished by what we now call a divine "judgment." All that could properly be inferred from the circumstance itself was that all the eighteen suffered the natural consequence of actual guilt may depend on some accidental disclosure, but no woman can expect to be trusted who flagrantly adopts a freedom and looseness of manner similar to that of her abandoned sisters. People who make a point of carrying lemonies and skeleton-keys about with them have no right to complain if strange things are believed of them; and so with ladies who defy their husbands, and roam about with other men. Suspicion must necessarily be part of the penal system of Society, and it is exercised in rightful defence. It might be difficult or impossible to procure conclusive evidence of a particular offence, such as would be necessary for judicial purposes; but society has a right to judge from appearances, and to place under a ban those who try to break down the barriers of propriety.

There is a sufficient accumulation of human experience since the world began to explain the necessity of those social rules which are now falling into contempt, and the danger of disregarding them. The conduct of people mainly depends upon their habits, and the habits formed in a certain direction, and present constant temptation to and opportunities for evil-doing, the decline is usually found slippery enough by those who try how far they can slide in the hope that they will still be able to pull themselves up again on the verge of sudden peril. It is not merely that the prevalence of free and easy manners affords a convenient covering to vicious courses, but that it also serves as an encouragement to innocent people to trust themselves on treacherous ground. Nothing is so fatal as the curiosity which leads women into experiments of this kind, and it is inevitable that out of a number of cases there should be some disasters. It is no answer to say that some women be quite able to take care of themselves under such circumstances; for, in the first place, this is seldom true, and, in the next, mischief is done by the bad example which is set to those of warmer feelings or weaker resolution. Cases occur from time to time which supply illustrations of the way in which habits of ready and unreserved familiarity operate on a certain kind of men, if not on women. Womanly modesty has been likened to an onion which is composed of sucessive folds, and, these being stripped off one by one, there is nothing left. The suppression of any of the precautions which are required to keep libertines at arm's length not only weakens the general line of defence, but fosters the audacity and unscrupulousness of the enemy. It is impossible for any one who reads the police reports to claim and some what is going on under his nose to be blind to the injurious effects of those habits of gregarious fastnes which are constantly becoming more daring and reckless. It would appear as if were the object of a class of women to associate with men on the footing of male friends, to join in their sports, and even to share their dissipations. Under prudent arrangements, the association of the sexes is wholesome and beneficial; but the attempt to discard old-fashioned notions of prudence and propriety cannot fail to be unsettling and disastrous. At the rinks there appear to be great facilities for striking up promiscuous acquaintanceships, and carrying on familiarities under cover of the nature of the amusement. In other days mothers assumed that it was their duty to exercise some kind of supervision over their daughters' daily life, to see what sort of books they read, what companions they had, and what kind of talk and ideas was brought to bear on their young and unsophisticated minds. But modest timidity is now regarded as childish affectation, and girls are left to learn everything, and to do almost anything they choose on their own responsibility. We should be sorry to make too much of the sad consequences which occasionally ensue, but these are not the only evils to be guarded against. The mere approach to such things in fancy, the familiarity of the mind with subjects of scandal, exercises a deteriorating influence on the moral fibre, and plants dangerous seeds which may find congenial nourishment. Maidenly reserve is too delicate and precious a thing to be exposed to ruffling and jostling. Girls now-a-days go about too much into places where they are likely to encounter equivocal people, and to hear of, if not to see, equivocal scenes. Nobody would wish to see English girls shut up like the pupils of convents, but it can hardly be doubted that just at present the opposite tendency is being carried too far. After the judicial rebuke which has now been given, it cannot be said that the unfavourable reports of modern manners are a mere invention of malicious gossip. The disorder may not yet have crept so far or so deeply as some suppose, but that it is lurking in the system and requires stringent remedies has now been proved beyond the power of contradiction. However painful it may be, it is necessary to realize what society is coming to, if it goes on as it is doing, and as the case reveals—marriage without maternity, nominal husbands, and constant flirtation with other men pushed to the brink of guilt.

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N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub;
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Stations Dak Company.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company;
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Peshawur.
Darjeeling Mall Service.
Scale of Fare. Shigrams, Buggies, &c., a Bombay.
Scale of Fare for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, cookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bangalore.....Spencer's "Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta.....Watson & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo).....Ceylon Observer" Office.
Decalaes.....Curastjee Dossabhoy.
Kurrapore.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
London.....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mahableshwar.....Crown and Alexandria Hotels.
Poonamallee.....Ooty Observer" Office.
Poonah.....Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

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DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

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THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,

42, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Contents of the First Edition.

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MAP OF BOMBAY.
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ALMANACK, 1875-76.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(Athenæum.)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and so accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Saturday Review.)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief port of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(Scotsman.)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(Graphic.)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the various scenery and fashionable resorts of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '65, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(Manchester Courier.)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Murray or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of the Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency town of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical hints of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(Madras Athenæum.)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to observe their bearings on the map, and we know not where a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune,